

**NEWARK**  
**A CITY IN TRANSITION**

**VOLUME II**  
**RESIDENTS' VIEWS ON INTER-GROUP RELATIONS**  
**AND**  
**STATISTICAL TABLES**

NEWARK

A CITY IN TRANSITION

Volume II

Residents' Views on Inter-Group Relations

And

Statistical Tables

Prepared for

THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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III. INTER-GROUP TENSION  
AND PROBLEMS  
INTRODUCTION

IV. NEIGHBORHOOD EVALUATION  
THE SAMPLE

V. CITY SERVICES  
I. INTER-RACIAL CONTACTS

II. BASIC ATTITUDES

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## INTRODUCTION

This second volume of the report, "A City in Transition," describes the attitudes which certain sub-groups of the Newark population, specifically whites and Negroes,<sup>1/</sup> have toward each other and the opinions they hold with regard to aspects of community life in their city relevant to inter-group relations.

An over-all introduction to this study, conducted by Market Planning Corporation for the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations of the City of Newark, is to be found in Volume I, "The Characteristics of the Population." The background for and purpose of the study, as well as the methods used, were discussed in that introduction.<sup>2/</sup> Differences in the treatment of the data between the two volumes are delineated here, and specific points pertinent only to Volume II are brought to the attention of the reader.

The data for certain neighborhoods, where the number of respondents was too small for separate analysis have been combined. Generally

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<sup>1/</sup>When the study was planned, there were no firm figures available on the number of interviews with Puerto Ricans that might be expected. Provision was made for a separate analysis of their responses in the event that a sufficient number of Puerto Ricans lived in Newark to provide an adequate sample. However, this did not prove to be the case, and no separate analysis of this sub-group in the population is possible.

<sup>2/</sup>Readers wishing to consult the questionnaires used in this survey are referred to the Appendix of Volume I.

speaking, the pattern is the same as that followed in Volume I, where for certain analyses contiguous neighborhoods were treated as one. In this volume, for the white respondents, the Central Business District and South Broad Street are combined, as are Forest Hill and Silver Lake, and Weequahic and Dayton Street. For the Negro respondents, the Central Business/South Broad Street and Weequahic/Dayton Street combinations have been maintained. In addition, the Forest Hill/Silver Lake and Vailsburg neighborhoods have been omitted from the neighborhood analyses, since there were only ten Negro respondents in the survey from the former area, and none from the latter.

The survey was originally planned to consist of interviews lasting thirty minutes. It became apparent during the pre-test that a great deal more time was necessary to question people about each of the areas in which the Mayor's Commission was interested. Rather than sacrifice information in any area, a compromise solution was reached. First it was decided that all areas of interest would be kept in the survey, and all respondents would be asked the basic question or questions which would reveal their viewpoints on the subject at hand. However, beyond this point, on selected questions only half the respondents were asked the full battery of probes designed to find out how they explained their viewpoints.

For instance, all homeowners were asked what they thought happened to property values when Negroes moved into a white neighborhood, but only

half of them were asked to explain, in the event they said that property values decreased, why they thought this happened. The principle involved is that the entire sample is needed to discover the prevalence of the belief that Negro entry into an area means declining property values, but in describing qualitatively the way people explain this belief, it is sufficient to work with half the sample.

Even with this adjustment in questionnaire design, the average interview lasted thirty to forty-five minutes.

As in Volume I, the term "race" is used, for the sake of convenience, to describe three groups in the population, Negroes, whites and Puerto Ricans, although the Puerto Ricans are not a separate race.<sup>1/</sup>

This phase of the study, as mentioned in the introduction to Volume I, is concerned with finding out what Newark residents think the facts are, and not what the expert may be able to prove them to be. To take one example, whether Negroes and whites think that the city gives less adequate garbage collection service in Negro neighborhoods than it does in white neighborhoods will be reported, but this is done without reference to what the objective facts may be regarding Newark's facilities and schedules for collecting garbage.

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<sup>1/</sup>P. 9, Vol. I "On one level a certain illogicality is involved in such an analysis, since the first two groups (Negroes and whites) represent different races, while the Puerto Ricans may belong to either of these two races, may be of Indian extraction, or may be a combination of all three. Nevertheless this distinction is maintained because on a social and attitudinal level, these three groups are important in the city of Newark, and are, in addition, frequently viewed as separate and distinct entities."

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II. RACE ATTITUDES

Since this survey enters into the field of attitude and opinion research, it may be advisable to present, in a non-technical way, a brief statement on the nature of attitudes and opinions, and the differences between them. An attitude is generally conceived of as an integrated behavior pattern maintained by an individual. It is composed of a wide variety of past experiences, and is related to the individual's unconscious needs and mechanisms. It lies largely in the unconscious, and a public opinion study such as the current one does not concentrate on bringing the underlying structure into full view. It is sufficient for our purposes to know that an individual who says he does not want to live among Negroes, and then voices a number of prejudicial opinions about Negroes, has an anti-Negro attitude and is expressing an attitude of withdrawal in reference to contact with Negroes.

Opinions, on the other hand, are the conscious expressions by which people can explain, justify, and bolster their attitudes. They provide most of the material for a study such as this one. When the individual with the attitude of withdrawal toward Negroes has been located, his opinions toward Negroes, the ways in which he gives expression to his attitude to himself and to the world, may be assessed with relative ease. In fact, it is the complex of opinions expressed that betray the existence of the underlying attitude.

### Population Characteristics Used in the Analysis

Most of the data in this volume are analyzed according to the following population characteristics:

1. Socio-economic level of the household

The statistics for the size of each socio-economic group are presented in Volume I.

2. The birthplace of the male head of the family or of his father

Statistics on the birthplace of the male head are presented in Volume I. Among the whites, there were enough first or second generation heads of household of Italian, Russian, Polish, and Irish descent for analytic purposes. Among the Negroes, a distinction is made between households with heads born in the North or the South of this country.

3. Education of the heads of households

Since the survey did not attempt to learn the educational status of all adults in the households contacted, but only of the respondents to the questionnaire, no "census" findings were reported in Volume I. The figures on the size of the educational groupings used in this volume's analysis may be found in the sample section of the Statistical Tables.



4. Religion

For the whites, the analysis frequently considers Protestants, Catholics and Jews separately. Substantially all the Negroes in Newark are Protestant, and no separate religious analyses are included.

5. Neighborhood of residence

The statistics on this characteristic for each race are presented in Volume I.

Other analytic variables, based on behavior and attitudes of one group toward the other, are developed during the course of this volume.

## Organization of Volume II

Findings reported in this volume are presented in the following order.

### I. Interracial Contacts

This section is concerned with an evaluation of the extent and kinds of contacts white and Negro heads of households in Newark have with each other.

### II. Basic Attitudes

A series of measures used to discover attitudes toward minority groups, as well as one measure of the acceptance of whites by Negroes, are discussed in this section. The agreement or disagreement on the part of whites with certain acts of discrimination against Negroes and Puerto Ricans, their attitudes toward these two groups as neighbors, and the extent to which whites would accept Negroes socially are included. The attitudes which Negroes have toward Puerto Ricans as neighbors, and the degree to which Negroes would accept whites socially are discussed.

### III. Inter-Group Tension and Problems

Opinions expressed by both white and Negro respondents regarding the state of inter-group relations in Newark are dealt with here, including the extent of any tension which may exist and evaluations of how minority groups are treated. A comparison of white

and Negro estimates of the major problems facing Negroes in Newark today is drawn.

#### IV. Neighborhood Evaluation

The extent to which feelings about minority groups affect satisfaction with one's immediate dwelling area is examined.

#### V. Services Provided by City and Private Agencies in Newark

Views on such public services as schools, the police, garbage collection, recreation facilities, and health and welfare agencies are considered. The extent to which people find differential treatment of racial groups with regard to these services is analyzed.

#### VI. Housing and Race

This section deals with the relationships people discern between race and property values and prices, and between race and rental levels. It also treats several aspects of the question of exclusion of Negroes from white residential neighborhoods.

#### Statistical Tables

All figures referred to in the text not reported in text tables are to be found following each page of text.

# NOTE

The reader is referred to the Appendix to Volume I of this study for a discussion of the bases used for percentaging in the following tables. Stated briefly, the bases for tables in the present volume are weighted so that the figures will reflect the opinions, judgments, and so forth, that are current among the heads of Newark's households. To achieve greater readability, the table headings refer to the "respondents" in the survey, but these respondents are defined as the "heads of households" only.

Within each section of this Statistical Appendix, all tables concerned with data obtained from white heads of household are presented first and are followed by those treating information received from Negro heads of household. (For ease in locating tables a plain blue sheet of paper separates the white from the Negro tables within each section.)

In some instances where the base for a sub-group was too small for percentaging the actual number of cases in each category of response is shown in parentheses.

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Table 1

## EDUCATION OF WHITE RESPONDENTS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Level of Education Completed	<div> <div>Forest Hill/Silver Lake</div> <div>North Central Ward</div> <div>Central Business/South Broad St.</div> <div>Ironbound</div> <div>Weequechic/Clinton Hill</div> <div>West Ward</div> </div>										
	Total	Lake	Ward	Ward	St.	bound	St.	Hill	burg	Ward	Roseville
None and some grade school	17%	11%	21%	31%	21%	26%	12%	13%	9%	22%	17%
Completed grade school	21	17	25	21	26	27	16	23	16	22	23
Some high school	21	20	17	16	13	26	25	17	18	23	21
Completed high school	24	31	26	14	23	15	27	26	30	19	26
Some and completed college	10	11	6	8	11	2	16	15	19	5	10
All others, no answer	7	10	5	10	6	4	4	6	8	9	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(304)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(391)	(464)	(743)	(342)	(469)

Table 2

EDUCATION OF WHITE RESPONDENTS,  
BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Level of Education Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
None and some grade school	17%	7%	16%	35%
Completed grade school	21	16	21	28
Some high school	21	18	22	18
Completed high school	24	27	26	15
Some and completed college	10	27	9	*
No answer	7	5	6	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(878)	(3,629)	(752)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 3

EDUCATION OF WHITE RESPONDENTS,  
BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Level of Education Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
None and some grade school	17%	20%	11%	11%
Completed grade school	21	23	22	14
Some high school	21	23	22	17
Completed high school	24	22	28	33
Some and completed college	10	7	12	21
No answer	7	5	5	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(883)	(847)

Table 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS,  
BY EDUCATION

<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>	<u>Education</u>				
	<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
A and B	7%	12%	14%	18%	41%
C	62	66	70	71	57
D	28	18	12	9	*
No answer	3	4	4	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.



Table 5

## RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF WHITE RESPONDENTS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Religious Background</u>	<u>Total</u>	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Hawd	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	West Vailsburg	West Hawd	Roseville
Catholic	65%	70%	80%	70%	62%	92%	20%	36%	69%	70%	83%
Protestant	16	27	15	17	27	7	10	17	22	19	14
Jewish	15	1	2	3	3	*	59	42	5	6	1
All other, no answer	4	2	3	10	8	1	3	5	4	5	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(342)	(469)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 6

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF WHITE RESPONDENTS,  
BY EDUCATION

<u>Religious Background</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Catholic	65%	77%	71%	70%	59%	46%
Protestant	16	10	16	17	19	19
Jewish	15	10	11	12	20	31
Other and no answer	4	3	2	1	2	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 7

MAJOR GROUPS OF FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION  
OF AMERICANS AMONG WHITE RESPONDENTS\*\*

<u>Major Groups.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Italians	25%
Poles	8
Russians	8
Irish	3
Remainder of respondents	56
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base	(5,517)

\*\*The respondent was classified according to the background of the male head of the household, even though the female head may have been the respondent.

Table 8

## EDUCATION OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Level of Education Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North New York</u>	<u>Central Herald</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Irishbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hall</u>	<u>West Herald</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
None and some grade school	27%	22%	31%	31%	41%	13%	23%	24%	(10)
Completed grade school	15	26	14	12	5	4	13	20	(15)
Some high school	29	24	27	30	23	41	35	26	(27)
Completed high school	19	18	17	19	26	19	17	23	(14)
Some and completed college	6	9	5	3	4	11	11	2	(5)
All others, no answer	4	1	6	5	1	2	1	5	(4)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(163)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(536)	(75)

\* In Roseville, the base for percentaging is too small, and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 9

EDUCATION OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS,  
BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Level of Education Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
None & some grade school	27%	7%	21%	37%
Completed grade school	15	11	13	18
Some high school	29	18	32	27
Completed high school	19	25	24	14
Some & completed college	6	26	7	2
No answer	4	13	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)

Table 10

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS,  
BY EDUCATION

<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>	<u>Education</u>				
	<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
A and B	1%	4%	3%	7%	25%
C	34	39	49	56	54
D	59	52	41	32	14
No answer	6	5	7	5	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

I. INTERFACIAL CONTACTS<sup>1/</sup>

The first volume of this report provided the background against which inter-group relations might be viewed. It demonstrated the rapidly shifting numerical relationships between the white and Negro citizens of Newark, and compared the two groups on a number of different characteristics.

This opening chapter of the second volume completes the setting, as it were. It provides descriptive facts on another dimension - the extent to which white and Negro heads of households in Newark report selected kinds of contacts with each other, regardless of their reactions to the contacts or their opinions of each other.

Before exploring these contacts, however, it is worth re-examining the extent to which the white and Negro residents of Newark live in the same or in different areas of the city. This represents one aspect of the factual situation regarding contacts between the races in Newark. Table 1 shows, in capsule form, that a majority of all Newark's whites (71%) live in neighborhoods in which the white race is predominant in numbers, about a quarter of them (23%) live in neighborhoods in which whites form a small majority, and a small minority (6%) live in areas in which Negroes predominate. On the other hand, Newark's Negroes live in a different setting - over half of them

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<sup>1/</sup>The data reported in this chapter are covered in Tables 11 through 28 of the Statistical Tables.

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live in neighborhoods in which whites constitute a majority of the population, though in some instances that majority may not be very great.

Table 1

Distribution of Newark's white and Negro populations within neighborhoods grouped according to their racial composition (1)

<u>Neighborhoods in Which:</u>	<u>Proportion of Newark's Total White Population</u>	<u>Proportion of Newark's Total Negro Population</u>
<u>Non-Whites Predominate</u>	6%	48%
Central Ward		
Central Business		
South End		
<u>Whites Are a Small Majority</u>	23	32
Clinton Hill		
West Ward		
<u>Whites Predominate</u>	71	20
Forest Hill/Silver Lake		
North Newark		
Ironbound		
Weequahic/Dayton Street		
Vailsburg		
Roseville		
 Total	 100%	 100%
Case	(13,750)	(8,238)

(1) The data from which this table was prepared appear in Volume I.



Other available objective information indicates that contacts between whites and Negroes in Newark, at least on an impersonal level, are varied and widespread. Employment opportunities for Negroes were reported in the 1957 Rapkin Study to be good, with very few industries not hiring Negroes. In the area of public housing, as one authority quoted by the Rapkin report put it, "there is not a single building, entrance or floor without a Negro in occupancy." The formation of such groups as the Clinton Hill Neighborhood Council, which was organized to promote mutual understanding between groups, indicates that real efforts are being made to foster greater contact between different ethnic groups. In the schools, according to the Rapkin report, there is very little evidence of hostility between pupils of different races.

In view of the fact that approximately one-third of Newark's population is Negro, and that Negroes and whites work and live close together in many areas, it seems safe to assume that a fair amount of inter-group contact takes place. Certainly the setting is there. An account of the extent to which some of the potential is realized follows.

Respondents were asked a series of questions intended to determine the extent of interracial contact in specific areas of life. White heads of households were asked whether they had ever hired Negroes, worked with them, belonged to organized groups with them, or had visited socially in one another's homes. With the exception of the first item, Negroes were asked a corresponding set of questions

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regarding such personal contacts they have had with whites. All questions, except that involving the hiring of Negroes by whites, deal with situations in which members of the two groups meet one another on an equal status basis.

Over-all, both races evidence a high degree of contact with each other. Relatively few say they have had none of these contacts; three in ten (31%) of the whites say this, and one in ten (13%) of the Negroes do so. It is to be expected that a smaller proportion of the Negroes would report no such contacts, for in the simple conduct of daily life it is more difficult for a minority to live without contact with the majority than for the majority to have no contact with the minority.

One's daily occupation appears to provide the greatest opportunity, among those studied, for interaction between whites and Negroes in Newark. The following table shows that half the white and four out of five of the Negro heads of households say they have had contact in this area of life. Next in importance for whites is membership in organizations in which Negroes also participate. Among Negroes, however, nearly as many report visiting socially with whites as say they belong to organizations with them.

Table 2

Extent to which white and Negro respondents  
report having selected kinds of contact with each other

Kind of Contact Between the Two Groups:	Proportion of Whites Reporting Contact With Negroes	Proportion of Negroes Reporting Contact With Whites
Have worked together <sup>(1)</sup>	51%	82%
Have belonged to mixed organizations	22%	48%
Visited socially in one another's home	11%	44%
Employed Negroes	24%	_(2)
<u>None of These Contacts</u>	31%	13%
Base	(5,517)	(2,595)

(1) The question, as phrased, called for information relating to having worked together at "the same kind of work." The levels of affirmative response in some sub-categories of respondents indicate that this question was interpreted, however, as meaning just "worked together" as in the same company, store, etc., but not necessarily at the same level of work. Thus, in this analysis the question is interpreted as simply "worked together."

(2) Not asked of Negro respondents.

The proportion of whites who say they have worked with Negroes does not vary consistently with education. Fewer such contacts were reported by whites in the highest socio-economic category and by Jews. Occupational contacts were most frequently reported by respondents in Ironbound (60%), Forest Hill/Silver Lake (61%) and West Ward (59%), and least frequently by those living in Vailsburg (43%), Weequahic/Dayton Street (44%) and Clinton Hill (45%).

Since, over-all, such a large proportion of Negroes report that they have worked with whites, examination of the group by the several background characteristics yields only minor differences between sub-groups.

Membership in groups with Negroes increases with education among whites, and with socio-economic standing. Jews more often show organizational membership with Negroes than do Catholics. By neighborhood the proportions range from about one-tenth, as in North Newark and Central Ward, to a little more than a fourth of the population as in Weequahic/Dayton Street and Clinton Hill.

Similarly, among Negroes of higher education and socio-economic condition there is more likelihood of belonging to organizations with whites. The proportions of Negroes reporting such contacts vary with the neighborhood but no consistent pattern appears. In Clinton Hill, however, two-thirds (67%) say they have belonged to mixed groups.

Labor unions and Parent-Teacher Associations provide the major portion of the organizational contacts which both whites and Negroes have.

The more important of the two for the Negroes is the labor union. Half the mixed group contact among the non-whites spring from this source.

Table 3

Proportions of white and Negro heads of household who report membership in selected types of organizations, among those reporting organizational contacts

<u>Type of Organization</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Labor unions	26%	48%
P.T.A.'s	26%	25%
Church organizations	13%	9%
Political clubs	3%	3%
Athletic clubs	2%	2%
Base	(1,246)	(1,251)

Nearly half of all white persons who have organizational contacts with Negroes and who live in the lower income areas of Central Ward and Ironbound attribute them to labor unions. In Weequahic/Dayton Street, Clinton Hill and West Ward close to one-third say they share membership with Negroes in P.T.A.'s. In Forest Hill/Silver Lake and Roseville nearly a third speak of contacts through church organizations.

The data show fluctuations by neighborhood in the type of organization in which Negroes say they share membership with whites. While in many cases the bases are too small for comparison, it appears that

labor unions provide the most frequent form of organizational contact for Negroes in almost every neighborhood.

Among the items presented to respondents, the one regarding social visits in each other's homes is the one most likely to be based on an equal status relationship.

Few whites (11%) say they visit with Negroes socially. As with organizational contacts, the proportions who mix with Negroes socially increases with education and with socio-economic standing. Jews are more likely to have social contacts than are Catholics or Protestants. The figures by neighborhood vary from five per cent in North Newark to nineteen per cent in Clinton Hill where the Neighborhood Council has been hard at work to promote good relations between the two groups.

It might be expected that whites will more frequently report social contacts with Negroes if they live in neighborhoods which are predominantly Negro. Such is not the case. Whites in Central Ward and in the Central Business/South Broad Street areas are only very slightly more likely than the average for the city to report such contacts.

The proportion of Negroes who report social relationships with whites is considerably higher than that found among whites (44%). Such contacts for Negroes increase with both education and socio-economic status. A significantly higher proportion of those Negroes where the head of the household was born in the North socialize with whites than of those where the head was born in the South.

Among whites, social contacts are, on the whole, relatively infrequent. Only fifteen per cent of those who mix socially with Negroes say this happens as often as every two or three weeks. In Clinton Hill, where the greatest proportion of respondents claimed such contact, only five per cent say they visit with Negroes this often. Half of the whites who report social contact meet with Negroes one or two times a year or less often.

In discussing their social interaction with whites, Negroes report more frequent contact. A third of those with social contacts (31%) indicate that visits are exchanged within a two to three week period or less, and close to a third (30%) say they take place every two to three months.

Table 4

Frequency of social visits reported  
by those white and Negro respondents  
who say they have such contacts

<u>Frequency of Contact</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Once a week or more often	7%	15%
Every two to three weeks	8	16
Every few months	21	30
One or two times a year	22	27
Less often	28	9
No answer	14	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base	(601)	(1,146)

Higher proportions of whites who have employed Negroes are found in the highest socio-economic status category, the upper educational ranks, and among Jews. The figures by neighborhood are highest in the Clinton Hill and Weequahic/Dayton Street areas where between four and five out of every ten respondents have had this kind of relationship.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup>No data were obtained regarding the type of work for which the Negroes were hired.



SUMMARY

There is a high degree of contact between the white and Negro races in Newark, even though it may only occur through such formal channels as the employer-employee relationship. At least half of Newark's heads of white households have worked with Negroes. Slightly under half of the Negro heads of households have belonged to organizations with white members (usually labor unions), or have exchanged social visits with whites, even if infrequently. In addition to labor unions, Parent-Teacher Associations are a very frequent meeting ground for the two races.

An examination of the kinds of contacts between the races within each neighborhood shows, among other things, that close residential living does not necessarily provide interracial contact. For instance, in the Central Ward, where the white residents are in a minority, a smaller proportion than the average found for the city as a whole of the white heads of households have contacts with Negroes of the types asked about in the survey. Thus, in certain ways they live without contact with their immediate neighbors.

III. INTER-GROUP TENSION  
AND PREJUDICES

IV. NEIGHBORHOOD EVALUATION

V. CITY SERVICES

VI. HOUSING AND RACE  
II. BASIC ATTITUDES

Table 11

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORT  
HAVING HAD VARIOUS KINDS OF CONTACT WITH NEGROES

Kind of ContactWorked with a Negro

Yes	51%
No	47
No answer	2

Employed a Negro servant or worker

Yes	24%
No	74
No answer	2

Belonged to a group or club  
with Negro members

Yes	23%
No	75
No answer	2

Paid social calls on Negroes or  
had them in the home

Yes	11%
No	87
No answer	2

<u>None of these contacts</u>	31%
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Base

(5,517)

Table 12

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORTING VARIOUS KINDS  
OF CONTACTS WITH NEGROES, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Kinds of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Forest Hill/ Silver Lake</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequa- hick/ Dayton Street</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>Vails- burg</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Rose- ville</u>
Worked with Negroes	51%	61%	43%	51%	56%	60%	44%	45%	43%	59%	48%
Employed Negroes	24%	19%	10%	16%	27%	6%	54%	44%	27%	11%	17%
Belonged to a group with Negro members	22%	16%	12%	11%	25%	23%	23%	20%	24%	26%	21%
On social terms with Negroes	11%	7%	5%	13%	13%	10%	15%	19%	9%	12%	9%
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>23%</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>42%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>37%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>39%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(391)	(464)	(720)	(842)	(469)

Table 13

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORTING  
VARIOUS KINDS OF CONTACT WITH NEGROES, BY EDUCATION

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Worked with Negroes	51%	47%	51%	58%	51%	50%
Employed Negroes	24%	14%	19%	19%	29%	48%
Belonged to a group with Negro members	22%	12%	19%	27%	24%	37%
On social terms with Negroes	11%	5%	8%	15%	13%	19%
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>43%</u>	<u>36%</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>19%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 14

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORTING VARIOUS KINDS  
OF CONTACTS WITH NEGROES, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status.</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Worked with Negroes	51%	38%	55%	48%
Employed Negroes	24%	59%	19%	6%
Belonged to a group with Negro members	22%	27%	24%	11%
On social terms with Negroes	11%	17%	11%	6%
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>45%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(878)	(3,629)	(752)

Table 15

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORTING VARIOUS KINDS  
OF CONTACTS WITH NEGROES, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Worked with Negroes	51%	54%	49%	40%
Employed Negroes	24%	13%	21%	74%
Belonged to a group with Negro members	22%	21%	24%	30%
On social terms with Negroes	11%	9%	10%	19%
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>34%</u>	<u>34%</u>	<u>12%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(883)	(847)

Table 16

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORTING VARIOUS KINDS  
OF CONTACTS WITH NEGROES, BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ethnic Background</u>			
		<u>Irish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Russian</u>
Worked with Negroes	51%	58%	53%	58%	40%
Employed Negroes	24%	15%	15%	28%	61%
Belonged to a group with Negro members	22%	21%	19%	20%	22%
On social terms with Negroes	11%	7%	7%	10%	11%
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>36%</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>17%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(184)	(1,397)	(459)	(414)

Table 17

ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH WHITES REPORT SHARING  
MEMBERSHIP WITH NEGROES, BY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Type of Organization	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake		North Central Ward		Central Business/ South Froed St.		Weequahic/ Dayton St.		Clinton Hill Vailsburg		West End Roseville	
		Lake	Newark	Ward	Froed St.	Ironbound	Dayton St.	Hill	Vailsburg	End	Roseville		
Labor unions	26%	(16)	(18)	(11)	(7)	46%	17%	22%	17%	27%	(36)		
Parent-Teacher associations	26	(5)	(13)	(6)	(3)	17	31	34	21	37	(21)		
Church groups	13	(23)	(14)	-	(7)	6	6	10	14	14	(29)		
Political clubs	3	-	(4)	-	(2)	4	4	1	5	1	-		
Athletic clubs	2	-	-	-	(4)	-	4	5	-	1	(2)		
All others	16	(9)	(16)	(6)	(1)	4	23	34	12	13	(10)		
No answer	17	(9)	(8)	-	(11)	29	22	10	25	8	(9)		
Total**	100%					100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Base***	(1,246)	(63)	(82)	(23)	(33)	(167)	(253)	(131)	(175)	(220)	(93)		

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those respondents who report having membership in groups with Negroes. In some neighborhoods bases are too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.



Table 13

FREQUENCY OF SOCIAL CONTACT  
WHITES REPORT HAVING WITH NEGROES

<u>Frequency of Social Contact</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Once a week or more often	7%
Every 2 or 3 weeks	8
Every few months	21
Once or twice a year	22
Less often	28
No answer	14
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(601)

\*\*Asked only of white respondents who report having social contacts with Negroes.



Table 19

EXTENT TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORT  
HAVING HAD VARIOUS KINDS OF CONTACT WITH WHITES

Kind of Contact

Worked with a white person

Yes	82%
No	17
No answer	1

Belonged to a group or club  
with white members

Yes	48%
No	50
No answer	2

Paid social calls on white people  
or had them in the home

Yes	44%
No	54
No answer	2

<u>None of these contacts</u>	13%
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Base	(2,595)
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Table 20

PROPORTIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORTING VARIOUS KINDS  
OF CONTACTS WITH WHITES, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Neerquatic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West R.</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Worked with whites	82%	66%	32%	73%	81%	89%	87%	39%	(57)
Belonged to a group with white members	48%	38%	46%	38%	58%	55%	67%	45%	(43)
On social terms with whites	44%	32%	37%	44%	48%	49%	53%	57%	(43)
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>(11)</u>
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(533)	(75)

\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 21

PROPORTIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORTING  
VARIOUS KINDS OF CONTACT WITH WHITES, BY EDUCATION

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade - School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Worked with whites	82%	72%	81%	88%	89%	87%
Belonged to a group with white members	48%	36%	39%	48%	63%	80%
On social terms with whites	44%	30%	41%	46%	58%	67%
Some of these contacts	13%	22%	15%	9%	5%	3%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

Table 22

PROPORTIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORTING VARIOUS  
KINDS OF CONTACT WITH WHITES, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>4-10% of total income from own work</u>	<u>11-25% of total income from own work</u>	<u>26% or more of total income from own work</u>
Worked with whites	82%	84%	88%	76%
Belonged to a group with white members	48%	65%	57%	40%
On social terms with whites	44%	66%	52%	34%
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>19%</u>
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)

Table 23

PROPORTIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORTING VARIOUS KINDS  
OF CONTACT WITH WHITES, BY BIRTHPLACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Kind of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birthplace of Head of Household</u>	
		<u>Northern U.S.</u>	<u>Southern U.S.</u>
Worked with whites	82%	90%	82%
Belonged to a group with white members	48%	54%	47%
On social terms with whites	44%	60%	41%
<u>None of these contacts</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>13%</u>
Base	(2,595)	(418)	(2,037)

Table 24

## ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH NEGROES REPORT SHARING

## MEMBERSHIP WITH WHITES, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Type of Organization</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Market</u>	<u>Central Aard</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Aard</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Labor unions	43%	(4)	57%	(6)	(36)	(42)	62%	42%	(10)
Parent-teacher associations	25	(25)	22	(26)	(14)	(23)	19	32	(10)
Church groups	9	(10)	5	(19)	-	(9)	10	10	(5)
Athletic clubs	2	(11)	2	(3)	-	-	1	1	(2)
Political clubs	3	(2)	3	(1)	-	-	3	5	-
All others	14	(13)	9	(33)	(11)	(8)	11	14	(7)
No answer	9	(5)	13	(11)	(14)	(5)	6	3	(4)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total**	100%		100%				100%	100%	
Base***	(1,251)	(64)	(453)	(91)	(67)	(72)	(213)	(244)	(43)

\*\*Adds to more than 100 per cent because of multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who report having membership in groups with whites. In some neighborhoods bases are too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.



Table 25

FREQUENCY OF SOCIAL CONTACT NEGROES REPORT HAVING  
WITH WHITES, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Frequency of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Harc</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Once a week or more often	15%	(17)	13%	27%	(13)	(12)	10%	17%	-
Every 2 or 3 weeks	16	(9)	16	24	(8)	(17)	23	9	(5)
Every few months	30	(16)	31	25	(8)	(9)	26	31	(25)
Once or twice a year	27	(5)	31	21	(17)	(9)	27	32	(10)
Less often	9	(7)	6	8	(8)	(18)	12	6	(3)
No answer	3	-	3	-	(1)	-	2	5	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%		100%	100%			100%	100%	
Base**	(1,146)	(54)	(368)	(106)	(55)	(65)	(168)	(279)	(43)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who report having social contact with whites. In some neighborhoods bases are too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 26

FREQUENCY OF SOCIAL CONTACT NEGROES REPORT HAVING  
WITH WHITES, BY EDUCATION

<u>Frequency of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Once a week or more often	15%	12%	19%	16%	14%	(17)
Every 2 or 3 weeks	16	13	14	19	17	(16)
Every few months	30	27	39	30	26	(39)
Once or twice a year	27	34	17	26	27	(20)
Less often	9	12	8	6	12	(6)
No answer	3	2	3	3	4	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(1,146)	(212)	(161)	(340)	(283)	(98)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who report having social contact with whites. The base for the college group is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 27

FREQUENCY OF SOCIAL CONTACT NEGROES REPORT HAVING  
WITH WHITES, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Frequency of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Once a week or more often	15%	(5)	16%	18%
Every 2 or 3 weeks	16	(20)	18	14
Every few months	30	(32)	30	24
Once or twice a year	27	(29)	25	29
Less often	9	(5)	8	12
No answer	3	(2)	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%		100%	100%
Base**	(1,146)	(93)	(605)	(391)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who report having social contact with whites. The base for the A & B group is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 28

FREQUENCY OF SOCIAL CONTACT NEGROES REPORT HAVING  
WITH WHITES, BY BIRTHPLACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Frequency of Contact</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birthplace of Head of Household</u>	
		<u>Northern U.S.</u>	<u>Southern U.S.</u>
Once a week or more often	15%	15%	15%
Every 2 or 3 weeks	16	21	15
Every few months	30	29	30
Once or twice a year	27	25	28
Less often	9	6	10
No answer	3	4	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base-	(1,146)	(250)	(835)

\*\*Based only of those Negro respondents who report having social  
contact with whites.

## II. BASIC ATTITUDES<sup>1/</sup>

The primary focus of this study is on what the dominant majority, the whites, think and feel about Newark's most important minority, the Negroes, and what this latter group thinks and feels about certain aspects of their life in Newark. Secondly, other facets of inter-group relations are examined.

The purpose of this chapter is to present a view of some of the basic attitudes which enter into the total situation in Newark with regard to inter-group relations.

A discussion of white reactions to selected types of discriminatory practices against non-white minorities is found in the first section of the chapter. This is followed by a discussion focussed on one problem - segregation in residential areas. Findings which measure the extent to which whites are willing to have Negroes and/or Puerto Ricans as neighbors, and the extent to which Negroes would accept Newark's newest minority group, the Puerto Ricans, in that role, are reported. The last subject covered treats the degree to which whites and Negroes would accept each other on a social basis.

### Acceptance by Whites of Selected Types of Discrimination Against Negroes

A series of highly general statements calling for discrimination against Negroes in the areas of employment rights, political rights, and access

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<sup>1/</sup>The data reported in this chapter are covered in Tables 29 through 60 of the Statistical Tables.

to residential facilities, was put to each white respondent for his reaction. This was done in order to determine how the heads of white households in Newark felt about certain types of active discrimination against Negroes - as distinct from prejudice, which may or may not involve acceptance of discriminatory practices. Each statement was such that through agreeing with it the respondent placed himself on record as opposing a democratic tenet which, in this section of the country, presumably has wide public acceptance.

The four statements put to respondents are:

It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes they hire.

In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods.

It would be a good idea if Negroes were prevented from getting more political power than they have now.

In general, Negroes should not be allowed to hold high political offices.

On the item concerned with neighborhood segregation - that, in general, Negroes should be prevented from moving into white neighborhoods - a clear majority (64%) of the heads of Newark's white households took a stand in favor of discrimination. (See Table 5.)

On the other issues a majority took the anti-discriminatory point of view. That is, a majority of white respondents disagree with the notion that employers should limit the number of Negroes they hire, that Negroes should be prevented from gaining more political power, or that Negroes should not be allowed to hold high political office. The size of the

minorities favoring discrimination will nevertheless be of interest, since an appreciable minority may indicate the existence of an undesirable situation.

Reactions to the same set of items applied to Puerto Ricans, rather than Negroes, were obtained. One additional statement, applicable only to Puerto Ricans, was included here. This item reads as follows:

It would be a good idea if the number of Puerto Ricans who come to this country would be limited by the government.

Table 5

Proportions of heads of white households who agree with each statement calling for acts of discrimination

<u>Statement:</u>	<u>Agree when the statement applies to:</u>	
	<u>Negroes</u>	<u>Puerto Ricans</u>
In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes/Puerto Ricans from moving into white neighborhoods.	64%	63%
It would be a good idea if Negroes/Puerto Ricans were prevented from getting more political power than they have now.	38%	49%
In general, Negroes/Puerto Ricans should not be allowed to hold high political offices.	33%	47%
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes/Puerto Ricans they hire.	25%	39%
It would be a good idea if the number of Puerto Ricans who come to this country would be limited by the government.	(1)	68%
<u>Agree with none of the above</u>	31%	24%
Base	(5,517)	(5,517)

(1) Not applicable to Negroes.

Table 5 shows that a greater proportion of the heads of white households in Newark are willing to discriminate against Puerto Ricans than against Negroes in the areas of jobs, political power, and high public office. Two-thirds believe Puerto Ricans should be kept from moving into white neighborhoods, about the same proportion who take the similar stand against Negroes. Nearly seven in ten would limit in-migration of Puerto Ricans to the mainland of the United States.

Thus there exists a situation in which the white majority are more willing to agree with discriminatory practices against a group with which they can have had only the most limited personal contact to date, than they are to agree with discrimination against Negroes, a group with which contacts have been many and varied in Newark.

The political power of Puerto Ricans and the extent to which they presently hold high political office are scarcely the important factors that they are among Negroes today. The whites of Newark take a more negative stand against something they have not yet experienced than they do against something which is already a reality. The field of inter-group relations is one in which other observers have noted that changes in attitude may follow changes in reality, rather than precede them.

It is only in the field of residential segregation that the heads of white households take the discriminatory position as firmly toward Negroes as toward Puerto Ricans. Yet even here it is noteworthy that Clinton Hill, a racially mixed area, takes a less discriminatory



stand than does, for instance, Vailsburg, a completely white area. This does not necessarily mean that attitudes on this point are less discriminatory in Clinton Hill simply because the entry of Negroes is an established and working reality, and it would be unjustified to interpret the data at hand as proving such a development. However, other data with a somewhat different orientation have shown that actual side-by-side living of whites and Negroes in a housing project, actual experience in the role of "neighbor," has resulted in measurable improvement of attitudes toward Negroes on the part of whites.<sup>1/</sup>

The remainder of this section of Chapter II treats the reactions of subgroups of heads of white households to the four statements calling for discrimination against Negroes. Acceptance of discrimination against Newark's newest minority group, the Puerto Ricans, is greater than it is against Negroes but it follows the same patterns. The major difference is one of degree; except in the area of housing smaller proportions of those who would discriminate against Puerto Ricans would apply the same measures to Negroes.

Differences in reaction to these discriminatory statements as they apply to Negroes, by education, do not occur until the college level. On all four measures the proportions of respondents with some degree of college education who agree with them are significantly lower than those found among any other educational group.

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<sup>1/</sup>Wilner, Walkley and Cook, 1955. Human Relations in Interracial Housing: A Study of the Contact Hypothesis. University of Minnesota Press.

Persons on the lower end of the socio-economic scale are more likely to approve of the anti-Negro discriminatory measures than are those at the upper end. This may be related to the fact that economic competition for employment and housing between Negroes and whites is felt most keenly by the whites who are least well off.

A significantly lower proportion of Jews than of either Catholics or Protestants is in agreement with each of the four statements. Even among the Jews, however, there is a substantial group who are accepting of housing segregation for Negroes.

Persons of Russian background are consistently less receptive to the discriminatory measures presented than the other three ethnic groups. More of the Irish than of the others are in favor of business firms limiting the number of Negroes they hire.

Agreement that Negroes should be kept out of white residential districts is high in all neighborhoods. It is lowest in Clinton Hill (50%), a community in which efforts have been made to prevent neighborhood deterioration. It is highest in Vailsburg (75%) where few, if any Negroes live, in North Newark (70%) and Central Ward (69%).

The neighborhood in which the whites are most resistant to the notion of Negroes obtaining more political power is North Newark (47%); least resistance is found in Clinton Hill (25%).

Again, with regard to Negroes holding high political office, whites in North Newark (44%) are among those who are most rejecting of

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this notion; only Forest Hill/Silver Lake has as great a proportion (45%) who would withhold this privilege from Negroes. At the other extreme is Clinton Hill where one in five (20%) would do so.

As far as depriving Negroes of job opportunities is concerned, no neighborhood has more than one-third of its population who subscribe to this measure. North Newark (33%) and Central Business/South Broad Street (32%) have the highest proportions of persons who would discriminate in this manner; Weequahic/Dayton Street (16%), Forest Hill/Silver Lake (18%) and Clinton Hill (20%) have the lowest.

It is worth noting that over-all Clinton Hill has the lowest proportion of heads of white household who approve of these selected acts of discrimination against Negroes. Only with regard to hiring practices does any other neighborhood show as small a proportion who would give their approval.

Acceptance of discriminatory acts against Negroes is highest where contact is least. Persons who have not either worked with Negroes, employed them, belonged to organizations with them, or exchanged social visits with them are more likely to approve of anti-Negro acts on the part of whites than are those who have had any one of the kinds of personal contact studied. Lack of such contacts, however, does not necessarily indicate approval of discrimination. Among the people with none of these contacts, slightly more than a fourth (23%) agreed with none of the statements calling for discrimination.

Belief in discrimination is lowest among those whites who have social relationships with Negroes. Fewer of those who exchange visits accept any of the types of discrimination described than is found in any of the other "contact" groups. More than half (54%) of this group agree with none of the items. In the crucial area of housing, however, two out of five (40%) of these people who go farthest in accepting Negroes would still restrict them from moving into white neighborhoods.

Table 6

Proportions of heads of white households who agree with each suggested act of discrimination against Negroes, by kind of contact they have had with Negroes

Negroes should be kept from.	Persons who have				
	Worked With Negroes	Employed Negroes	Belonged to Groups With Negroes	Visited Socially With Negroes	None of These Contacts
Moving into white neighborhoods	62%	62%	58%	40%	68%
Obtaining more political power	37%	30%	28%	12%	44%
Holding high political office	32%	23%	22%	14%	41%
Increased job opportunities	23%	17%	19%	13%	32%
Agree with none of above	31%	35%	37%	54%	28%
Base	(2,810)	(1,308)	(1,246)	(601)	(1,735)

The frequency of social contacts between the two groups does not appear to affect greatly the extent to which whites who do exchange social visits with Negroes approve of discrimination, except in the area of housing. The proportion of those who believe Negroes should be kept out of white neighborhoods increases with the length of time between social visits; it approaches one-half (45%) among those who exchange visits less often than one or two times a year.

Table 7

Proportions of heads of white households,  
among those who have social contacts with Negroes,  
who agree with each discriminatory item,  
by frequency of contact

Negroes should be kept from:	Visit Socially With Negroes:			
	Every 2 to 3 Weeks or More Often	Every Few Months	One or Two Times a Year	Less Often Than Once a Year
Moving into white neighborhoods	28%	36%	39%	45%
Obtaining more political power	12%	21%	17%	14%
Holding high political office	14%	16%	17%	14%
Increased job opportunities	9%	11%	16%	11%
Agree with none of above	61%	55%	56%	52%
Base	(92)	(126)	(132)	(169)

In Chapter I it was pointed out that the three most frequent types of organizations in which white heads of households reported sharing membership with Negroes were unions, Parent-Teacher Associations, and church groups. As Table 2 shows, persons who have Negroes as fellow members of a union are somewhat more likely to agree with the statements calling for discrimination against Negroes than are those who belong to PTA's and church groups with Negroes. The individual discriminatory items show this trend but it is more clearly demonstrated by comparing the proportions who agree with none of the statements within each of the three groups (29% of those with union contacts; 38% of those with PTA contacts, 44% of those with church group contacts). In fact, among persons with union contacts the proportion who agree with none of the statements is roughly the same as that for the city as a whole - thirty-one per cent.

Membership in unions is often not a matter of choice, it is frequently mandatory for getting or keeping a job. To belong to a union with Negroes is not, therefore, something that can be avoided if one has objections to such equal-status relationships. In attending PTA meetings or church functions with Negroes, however, whites are not under such economic pressure; the very act of joining together with them in these situations indicates some degree of acceptance. Therefore, persons who have participated in these latter activities with Negroes may reasonably be expected to be less prejudiced toward them. It may also be that experience with Negroes

in such voluntary group activities tends, in turn, to improve attitudes even further. Both these suggestions are offered as possibilities, though there is no actual proof for either in the data at hand.

Table 8

Proportions of heads of white households who agree with each discriminatory item among those who have belonged to unions, PTA's, and church groups with Negroes

<u>Negroes should be kept from</u>	Have Belonged With Negroes to		
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>PTA's</u>	<u>Church Groups</u>
Moving into white neighborhoods	65%	58%	54%
Obtaining more political power	34%	24%	25%
Holding high political office	28%	14%	22%
Increased job opportunities	21%	17%	18%
<u>Agree with none of the above</u>	29%	38%	44%
Base	(323)	(319)	(166)

From the earlier tables it may be concluded that the extent of belief in discrimination against Negroes, as measured by the four items, is greatest with regard to desegregation of housing and least in the work area, with increased political power and opportunities to hold high public office falling in between. An assumption which may be drawn from this information is that the persons who would discriminate against Negroes in the job area would also be more likely to discriminate in the other areas, and, conversely, those who would prevent

Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods would be less likely to agree on the other three measures. An examination of Table 9 shows that significantly more of the people who would limit job opportunities for Negroes would discriminate on other measures than is true among those who would prevent integration in housing.

Table 9

Proportions of white heads of households who agree with the remaining three suggested acts of discrimination against Negroes among those who agree that Negroes should be kept from increased job opportunities, and those who would keep them out of white neighborhoods

<u>Negroes should be kept from:</u>	<u>Negroes Should Be Kept From:</u>	
	<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>
Increased job opportunities	100%	36%
Holding high political office	65%	48%
Obtaining more political power	74%	54%
Moving into white neighborhoods	92%	100%
Base	(1,405)	(3,552)



Attitudes Toward Minority Groups as Neighbors

1. Attitudes of whites toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors

It is generally accepted that housing is the crucial area in inter-group relations today. In the preceding section it was shown that it is just this area in which the white heads of households in Newark give most approval to discrimination against Negroes. The majority would keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods. That is to say, they give approval to actions.

On another level it is of interest to know whether they believe that non-whites are moving into their neighborhoods and how they feel about having them as neighbors.

The majority of the heads of white households believe that movements on the part of the two racial minority groups, Negroes and Puerto Ricans, are affecting residential patterns throughout the city. Close to three-fifths (58%) are of the opinion that Negroes are moving into their neighborhoods, and three in ten (29%) think the same about Puerto Ricans.

No neighborhood is without some residents who think Negroes are moving into its environs. Vailsburg, in which few, if any, Negroes live, has the smallest proportion (13%) who hold this belief. Even this thirteen per cent may seem large, in view of the reality, and may be an indication of the attention and concern with which white residents are regarding the general theme. In Central Ward and

Central Business/South Broad Street, where Negroes are known to be concentrated, close to nine in ten say this group is moving in.

Awareness of the influx of Puerto Ricans is widespread. Four out of five of the residents of Central Business/South Broad Street, the area in which Newark's Puerto Rican population is densest, stated that this group is coming into their neighborhood. This new minority group is seen as among the new residents in the more select neighborhoods, Forest Hill/Silver Lake, Vailsburg, and Roseville, by relatively few respondents (less than ten per cent in each area).

White respondents were presented with three statements from which to select their attitude toward these minority groups - Negroes and Puerto Ricans - as neighbors. The three statements are:<sup>1/</sup>

On the whole there is little or nothing I (would) dislike about having Negro (Puerto Rican) neighbors.

There are some things I (would) like and some things I (would) dislike about having Negro (Puerto Rican) neighbors.

On the whole, there are many things I do not like (or would not like) about having Negro (Puerto Rican) neighbors.

While one-third (35%) feel there are many things they dislike about these groups as neighbors, another third (33%) find nothing to dislike about them in that role, and the remainder (32%) take the middle position.

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<sup>1/</sup>For analytic purposes, the first statement is called "acceptance," the second "partial acceptance," and the last "rejection."

Acceptance of Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors increases as socio-economic status decreases. Nearly half (47%) of the Newark residents who are in the lowest socio-economic category say there is little or nothing they dislike about having Negroes and/or Puerto Ricans as neighbors, whereas only one-fourth (25%) of the residents in the top category hold this opinion. Thus it appears that persons in Newark who are more likely to be neighbors with Negroes or Puerto Ricans, in fact, are also more accepting of these minority groups in this role.

There is not much variance between neighborhoods in attitude toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors except at the extremes. Rejection is lowest where the Negro-white neighbor relationship is more likely to exist. It is least in Central Ward, which is a predominantly Negro neighborhood. Here only one-fifth (19%) of the white residents hold the most intolerant view. Vailsburg is at the other extreme. In this community, which has few, if any, Negro residents, more than one-half (54%) say there are many things they dislike or would dislike about having these minority groups as neighbors.

Persons who have social contact with Negroes are more likely to accept the non-white groups as neighbors than are those who have the other types of contacts studied (worked together, employed Negroes, belonged to groups with them). Within the group of people who exchange visits with Negroes, however, one-sixth (16%) still say there are many things they dislike about them as neighbors.

Lack of contact with Negroes in a community where the opportunity for contact is great, such as in Newark, does not in itself mean that attitudes are entirely negative. The following table shows that among whites who report having had none of the kinds of contacts studied, close to one-third (30%) find nothing to dislike about Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors.

Table 10

Attitudes toward Negroes/Puerto Ricans as neighbors,  
by kind of contact whites have had with Negroes

Attitude toward Negroes/Puerto Ricans as neighbors:	Persons Who Have:				
	Worked With Negroes	Employed Negroes	Belonged to Groups With Negroes	Visited Socially With Negroes	None of These Contacts
Acceptance	37%	28%	33%	44%	30%
Partial acceptance	27	30	34	36	25
Rejection	32	37	29	16	37
No answer	4	5	4	4	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,010)	(1,308)	(1,246)	(601)	(1,735)

In the previous section of this chapter it was reported that among whites who socialize with Negroes the proportion who accept the statement that Negroes should be kept from moving into white neighborhoods is greater when such contacts are relatively infrequent.

With regard to stated attitudes toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors, the same pattern emerges. The following table shows that whites who exchange visits less often than once a year are more likely to reject these minority groups as neighbors than are those with more frequent social contact.

Table 11

Attitudes toward Negroes/Puerto Ricans as neighbors  
among those whites who have social contacts with Negroes,  
by frequency of contact

Attitudes toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as neighbors	<u>Visit Socially With Negroes</u>			
	Every 2 to 3 Weeks or More Often	Every Few Months	1 or 2 Times a Year	Less Often Than Once a Year
Acceptance	54%	53%	40%	33%
Partial acceptance	27	36	40	34
Rejection	17	10	9	26
No answer	2	1	3	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(92)	(126)	(132)	(169)

Among the four groups of people who acknowledge a belief in the discriminatory practices against Negroes there is a consistent pattern of response to the inquiry about their attitudes toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors. Close to one in every two within each group select the least tolerant attitude as representing their

position. Conversely, among these white residents who hold with none of these four discriminatory acts, only one in ten takes the extreme position of not liking many things about Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors.

Table 12

Attitudes toward Negroes/Puerto Ricans as neighbors,  
by agreement with the four suggested acts of discrimination  
against Negroes

Attitude toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as neighbors.	Negroes Should Be Kept From:				Agree With None of These
	Moving Into White Neighborhoods	Obtaining More Political Power	Holding High Political Office	Increased Job Opportunities	
Acceptance	21%	21%	23%	25%	55%
Partial acceptance	28	27	25	25	24
Rejection	47	50	50	47	10
No answer	4	2	2	3	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(3,552)	(2,090)	(1,852)	(1,405)	(1,689)

White respondents who said either that there are some or many things they dislike about Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors were asked why they felt that way. While the single most important reason was related to a fear of neighborhood deterioration, most of the frequently mentioned reasons referred to cultural dislikes or fears -

these groups are dirty, immoral, noisy, or are to be mistrusted. Such expressions of opinion may be rationalizations or "logical" explanations of more basic fears and prejudices, but it is nevertheless important to know the form they take when they are made conscious and are verbalized.

It is significant that in Clinton Hill, where Negro in-migration has been particularly marked, and where neighborhood action has had some notable success in fighting blight, those who object to having Negro neighbors talk more in terms of property neglect and deterioration than do people in any other neighborhood. On the other hand, in the central parts of the city, where the poorest people of any race are likely to live, those whites who dislike Negro and Puerto Rican neighbors talk about more personal traits - bad or anti-social behavior, and fear or mistrust.

2. Attitudes of Negroes toward Puerto Ricans as neighbors

The new Puerto Rican residents of Newark are known to be following traditional patterns for immigrant groups, though legally they are, of course, U.S. citizens, rather than immigrants. At present they represent something around three per cent of the City's population and are concentrated in Central Business where they comprise one-third (33%) of the residents of that community. Only in two other neighborhoods do they constitute a fair-sized minority. These are South Broad Street (9%), and Ironbound (6%).

Negro respondents were asked whether Puerto Ricans are moving into their neighborhoods. Since the Puerto Ricans are, at present, living primarily in the central city area, it is reasonable that only two out of five (42%) of Newark's Negro population, which is known to be fairly widely dispersed throughout all but the peripheral areas of the city, should believe that Puerto Ricans are moving into their neighborhoods. And, at the same time, it is only to be expected that seven in ten of the Negroes who live in Central Business/South Broad Street (70%) and Ironbound (71%) should hold this belief.

Though these findings are reasonable - that in the center of the city more Negroes cite Puerto Rican in-migration than in the periphery - it is somewhat unexpected to find that in areas which Puerto Ricans are not entering in any numbers, such as Clinton Hill, as many as forty-eight per cent of the Negroes claim that they are moving in. The reason for this is not clear. It may be that Negroes are aware that Puerto Ricans are, so to speak, just behind them; they are starting to come to Newark as the next migrant group and are moving into the central areas as the Negroes themselves move out.

While the focus of this study is on the attitudes and opinions of Newark's white majority concerning its minority groups, particularly Negroes, and how Negroes feel about various aspects of living in the City, it is also of interest to know how one minority feels about another - specifically, how Negroes feel about the Puerto Ricans.



Negro respondents were presented with three statements, corresponding to the ones shown whites, from which to select their attitudes toward Puerto Ricans as neighbors. The three statements are <sup>1/</sup>

On the whole there is little or nothing I dislike about having Puerto Rican neighbors.

There are some things I like and some things I dislike about having Puerto Rican neighbors.

On the whole there are many things I do not like about having Puerto Rican neighbors.

Acceptance of Puerto Ricans as neighbors by Negroes is high; three-fourths (75%) say they find little or nothing to dislike about them in this role. Another twelve per cent partially accept them, that is, they feel there are some things they like and some they dislike about having Puerto Ricans as neighbors; one in ten (9%) rejects the new minority group altogether.

Differences in Negro attitudes toward Puerto Ricans as neighbors by education are, on the whole, not statistically important. However, college educated persons appear more likely to take the compromise position of finding things to like and some to dislike in such a relationship than are Negroes in other educational groups. This is also true of Negroes in the upper socio-economic category as compared with groups lower on the scale. In view of other findings it may be reasonable to expect that college-educated Negroes and those in the top socio-economic brackets would be the least prejudiced, and the most accepting of other minorities as neighbors.

<sup>1/</sup>For analytic purposes, the first statement is called "acceptance," the second "partial acceptance," and the last "rejection."

Instead, it is found that they take this compromise position - accepting some things, rejecting others.

Acceptance of Puerto Ricans as neighbors is greatest in the two neighborhoods in which they are known to reside. Between eight and nine Negroes in every ten who live in Central Business/South Broad Street (85%) and Ironbound (83%) say there is little or nothing to dislike about Puerto Ricans as neighbors.

There is a wide range to the reasons given by Negroes for disliking Puerto Ricans as neighbors but, with one exception, the objections raised bear a very strong resemblance to the reasons whites give for objecting to Negroes. The exception is that few speak of neighborhood or property deterioration as a result of Puerto Ricans living in an area. Since Puerto Ricans have not yet become an important group in the high value neighborhoods, this exception is a logical one.

### Social Acceptance

In the two preceding sections of this chapter measures have been presented which indicate the extent to which Newark's whites may be willing to take selected kinds of action against Negroes and how they feel about non-whites in the crucial area of integrated residential neighborhoods. Another measure, that of the intensity of feelings the two groups, whites and Negroes, have with regard to social intercourse with each other is reported in this section.

#### 1. Social Acceptance of Negroes by Whites

White respondents were presented with three statements and asked which "comes closest to the way you feel about Negroes." The three statements are: <sup>1/</sup>

I would accept Negroes as close personal friends.

I would accept Negroes only so far as having them as speaking acquaintances.

I do not want to have anything to do with Negroes.

The majority of whites in Newark are willing to be civil to Negroes but would not venture to establish close personal relationships with them. As the following table shows, two out of three (65%) say they would accept Negroes only so far as having them as speaking acquaintances.

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<sup>1/</sup>For analytic purposes, the first statement is called "acceptance," the second "partial acceptance," and the last "rejection."

Table 13

Social acceptance of Negroes by  
white heads of household

	<u>Per Cent</u>
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65
Do not want to have anything to do with Negroes	15
No answer	5
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base	(5517)

Acceptance of Negroes on an equal-status, close personal friendship basis is significantly higher among those whites with some college background than it is among those in other educational levels. Three in ten (30%) of the college-educated say they are willing to have such a relationship. Greater acceptance on the part of the college-educated shows up at the other end of the scale also. Out and out rejection of social contacts with Negroes drops off as the amount of education increases. One out of four persons who have not finished grade school say they want nothing to do with Negroes; only three per cent of those who have attended college do so.

Willingness to accept Negroes as close personal friends increases with socio-economic standing in the community. Conversely, outright rejection of social contacts with this minority group decreases as status in the community rises.

Significantly more Jews are accepting of social relationships with Negroes than are either Catholics or Protestants.

Italians appear more reluctant than the other three ethnic groups to accept Negroes as close friends. Both the Irish and the Italians, however, are more likely to completely reject social intercourse with Negroes than are the Poles and Russians.

While there are variations in response patterns by neighborhood, the differences are never very great. Two proportions do deviate more than others from the average. In Central Business/South Broad Street one-fourth of the whites say they would accept Negroes as close personal friends; this is much higher than the average of fifteen per cent.

In Weequahic/Dayton Street, a predominantly Jewish section, only eight per cent would reject social contact with Negroes completely, as compared to the average of fifteen per cent.

Reasonably, acceptance of Negroes on a social basis is highest among those whites who do sometimes exchange social visits. Table 14 shows, however, that even among this group of white respondents two out of five (42%) want their contacts kept at a speaking acquaintance level.

Responses of persons who have worked with Negroes or have employed them do not deviate significantly from the average for the total white group. Significantly more whites who have belonged to groups with Negroes say they would accept them as close friends than is found among those who have worked with or employed Negroes.

Table 14

Social acceptance of Negroes on the part of white heads of household, by kind of contact whites have had with Negroes

	<u>Persons who have:</u>				
	<u>Worked with Negroes</u>	<u>Employed Negroes</u>	<u>Belonged to groups with Negroes</u>	<u>Visited socially with Negroes</u>	<u>None of these contacts</u>
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	19%	17%	29%	54%	5%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	68	69	64	42	60
Want to have nothing to do with Negroes	9	11	5	1	26
No answer	4	3	2	3	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,810)	(1,308)	(1,246)	(601)	(1,735)

Groups of persons who would discriminate against Negroes in any of the four areas examined (housing, political power, public office, jobs) do not differ markedly in the way they respond to the scale on social

acceptance. However, there is some evidence that whites who would favor residential discrimination are a little less opposed to social contact than are those who favor other types of discrimination. This suggests, along with other data in the survey, that when it comes to residential segregation certain other, more liberal, sentiments some of Newark's whites may subscribe to with regard to Negroes may have little influence.

Persons who approve of none of the four discriminatory practices, on the other hand, show a radically different pattern. Only three per cent of this group wants nothing to do with Negroes compared with between twenty-two and thirty-two per cent of the other groups.

Over-all, there is a consistency between the attitudes Newark's white residents acknowledge as holding toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors and their reported willingness to have social relationships with Negroes. The following table shows that persons who would accept them as neighbors are more likely to accept Negroes as friends.

Table 15

Social acceptance of Negroes on the part of white heads of households, by attitude toward Negroes/Puerto Ricans as neighbors

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%	25%	16%	5%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65	68	70	62
Do not want to have any- thing to do with Negroes	15	4	10	31
No answer	5	3	4	2
	—	—	—	—
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,819)	(1,502)	(1,902)

The current importance of the area of housing in white/non-white relations has been mentioned earlier. A comparison of stated attitudes of all whites toward Negroes as neighbors and the degree of their social acceptance of them is worth examining. Table 16 shows that whites tend toward the middle ground of partial acceptance in the area of social contacts, while on the issue of liking Negroes as neighbors both extremes of total rejection and total acceptance are taken more often than is the middle position.



Table 16

Comparison of the attitudes of white heads of household toward Negroes/Puerto Ricans as neighbors and toward Negroes socially

	<u>Attitudes of whites toward Negroes:</u>	
	<u>As Neighbors</u>	<u>On Social Grounds</u>
Acceptance	33%	15%
Partial acceptance	28	65
Rejection	35	15
No answer	4	5
	—	—
Total	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(5,517)

2. Social acceptance of whites by Negroes

A scale, similar to the one discussed above, was presented to Negro respondents which called for their designations of how far they would like to go in social relationships with whites. The majority (75%) of heads of Negro households state that they would like to have some white people for close personal friends. Table 17 shows that of the remainder nearly all would like to know some to talk to but not as close friends.

Table 17

Social acceptance of whites by  
Negro heads of household

	<u>Per Cent</u>
Would be willing to have some white people for close personal friends	75%
Would like to know some to talk to, but not as close friends	21
Would have as little to do with white people as possible	2
No answer	2
	---
Total	100%
Base	(2,595)

Acceptance of whites on a close personal level is the attitude of nearly all (93%) of the Negroes who have attended college.

A significantly lower proportion of those Negroes from homes in which the head of the household was born in the South are willing to have white people as close friends than is found among those with Northern-born heads of household. This pattern of response suggests the type of relationships that developed in earlier times between the immigrant groups and the dominant majority in this country. (It is not suggested that the two situations are completely parallel - differences between the immigrant groups and the majority were generally those of language, religion, and cultural institutions, rather than in the realm of race.)

Typically, the European immigrant initially identified his values and aspirations with members of his own group. With acculturation came the broader horizon of identification with the larger society. In the sense that the Southern Negro in Newark is less likely to desire contact with the white majority he is similar to the recent immigrant. With the less restricted viewpoints that both result in and are brought about by more education, economic achievement, or even just longer residence, desire for greater social relationships with the dominant group increases.

An examination by neighborhood of residence shows more social acceptance of whites on the part of those Negroes who live in Ironbound, Weequahic/Dayton Street, and Clinton Hill.

Again, it is found that greater acceptance of the opposite race is found among those persons who participate in mixed organizational or social activities than appears among persons whose interracial contacts have been through work. However, as the following table indicates, Negroes who have had none of the three kinds of contact are less likely to aspire to close relationships with whites than are those who have had any of the three.

Table 18

Social acceptance of whites by Negro respondents,  
by types of contacts they have had with whites

	Persons who have:			None of These Contacts
	<u>Worked With Whites</u>	<u>Belonged to Groups With Whites</u>	<u>Visited Socially With Whites</u>	
Would accept whites as close personal friends	78%	85%	89%	58%
Would accept whites only as speaking acquaintances	20	14	10	37
Want to have nothing to do with whites	2	1	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,138)	(1,251)	(1,146)	(332)

SUMMARY

Acceptance by Whites of Selected Types of Discrimination Against Negroes

White heads of households in Newark who would approve of overt discrimination against Negroes gave evidence of a high degree of prejudicial feeling. Here it has been reported that a majority of whites would agree to discrimination in the area of residential segregation, about two-thirds of them agree that Negroes should be prevented from moving into Newark's white neighborhoods.

Other statements suggesting political and occupational discrimination are not so widely agreed with by the whites, though even here, as many as a fourth would like to have business concerns limit the number of Negroes they hire.

Interestingly, even though Newark's whites cannot possibly have had the same degree of personal contact with Puerto Ricans that they have had with Negroes, they tend to favor discrimination against Puerto Ricans in the employment and political fields more often than they favor it against Negroes. Only in the field of residential segregation are the proportions agreeing with discriminatory acts equally high in regard to Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Generally speaking, there is somewhat less than the average tendency to agreement with discrimination against Negroes among the college-educated,

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the more well-to-do, Jews, and those of Russian descent. The whites in Clinton Hill also show less approval for the various discriminatory measures than do those in other neighborhoods.

The extremely prevalent view that Negroes should be kept out of white neighborhoods reaches its height in Vailsburg (75%), but even at the lowest, in Clinton Hill, half the whites still subscribe to the discriminatory principle.

People who have not had any contact with Negroes, either in employment, various organizations, or on a social basis, are the most likely to approve of anti-Negro acts. In other words, the more contact there has been the better is the situation, though it would be difficult to tell which is the causal element - more contact or less discriminatory feeling.

The most frequent organizational meeting grounds for whites and Negroes are labor unions, PTA's and church groups. The tendency for whites to favor discrimination is less among those with PTA and church group contacts with Negroes than it is among those with labor union contacts.

#### Attitudes Toward Minority Groups as Neighbors

A majority of Newark's white heads of households say Negroes are moving into their neighborhoods. Even in Vailsburg, which is almost exclusively white, and into which Negroes are not actually moving in any number, over ten per cent say Negroes are moving in.

Although the more well-to-do are generally more liberal in their attitudes toward Negroes than the poorer members of the community, on the subject of accepting Negroes as neighbors the situation is reversed. Almost half the lowest socio-economic group find nothing to dislike about the idea of Negro (or Puerto Rican) neighbors, while only a quarter of the top brackets are so accepting of the idea. A low income white neighborhood such as Central Ward is the most accepting of Negro neighbors, while a high income neighborhood such as Vailsburg is the least receptive to this idea.

There are two observations of interest to make about this phenomenon: The reversal of the usual trend in liberal attitudes may be related to the fears of the well-to-do in regard to deterioration of property values, and they worry about this more than do poorer people. (This topic is considered more fully in Chapter VI.) In addition, it is of interest to see that it is precisely those whites who are the most likely to live side by side with Negroes at present who are the most accepting of the idea of Negro neighbors.

About two out of five Negroes say that Puerto Ricans are moving into their neighborhoods. Negroes show less prejudice toward this newest minority group as neighbors than the whites do toward Negroes as neighbors.

However, the college-educated among the Negroes, as well as the upper income Negroes - those people who have achieved high status in the community - are more ambivalent toward the idea of Puerto Rican neighbors. As with the whites and their attitudes toward Negro neighbors once again it is the people with "status" who express the most misgivings.

### Social Acceptance

In the area of social relationships between the white and Negro races, the whites in Newark, on the whole, appear unprepared to make any emotional investment in a relationship with Negroes. On a three-point scale of social closeness - acceptance as close friends; as speaking acquaintances only; total rejection of social contact - two-thirds of the heads of white households choose the middle item as representing their position. The remainder are split between being willing to accept Negroes as personal friends (15%) and wanting nothing to do with Negroes (15%). Thus it appears that the pervasive aura among whites in the realm of inter-personal contacts with Negroes, is one of acceptance at a distance. The whites, on the whole, do not bar any contact with Negroes, but prefer to keep them relatively superficial and impersonal. Willingness to have close personal relationships is greater among the college-educated and the more well-to-do than among those at the other extremes of the education and socio-economic scales.

It is significant that although the upper income whites are more receptive to close personal relationships with Negroes, they are more resistant than the poorer people of Newark to the idea of having Negro neighbors. Thus it appears that the upper brackets of Newark's white community are more willing to be friends with Negroes as long as they keep their physical distance (live apart), while the lower levels are less likely to care where Negroes live as long as they keep their social distance.



Social acceptance of Negroes is more often found among whites who have had social contacts with Negroes or have belonged to organizations with them than it is among persons who have had contacts only through a work situation.

Reasonably, persons who acknowledge a willingness to accept Negroes as personal friends are often the same ones who do not give approval to any of the four acts of discrimination against Negroes and also the ones who are accepting of Negroes (or Puerto Ricans) as neighbors.

Negroes, on the other hand, express in total an entirely different desire regarding social contact with the majority group. The bulk of them, three-fourths, are willing to have some white people as close personal friends. At the other extreme only the barest minimum, two per cent, want nothing to do with whites socially. The number of Negroes who declare an interest in close social contact with whites is far in excess of the numbers who actually have such contacts. Thus, among Newark's Negroes there is a desire for equal-status relationships with members of the majority group, the whites. It is worth noting, although no evidence for the statement comes from this survey, that such relationships may not be desired so much for themselves but for the opportunity they provide to members of the minority to feel more a part of, and identify with, the total society in which they live their lives.

Nearly all college-educated Negroes would accept whites completely on social grounds.

As with the whites, social acceptance on the part of Negroes is greater among those who have visited with whites or belonged to groups with them than among those whose contacts have been through occupational channels or who have had none of the contacts of the type studied.

Heads of Negro households who were born in the South are much less likely to desire close personal contacts with whites than are those born in the North. It would therefore appear that acculturation patterns among Negroes who migrate from the South to the North are similar to those found among recent immigrants to the United States. The life style of the newest arrival is limited to his own group, only as the passing of time brings opportunities for new and broader experiences does he desire and seek identification with the dominant majority.

Table 29

REACTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TO FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS  
INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

		Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	West Vailsburg	Ward	Roseville	
Attitude:	Total										
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes they hire											
Agree	25%	10%	33%	25%	32%	25%	16%	20%	30%	31%	26%
Disagree	66	79	57	62	63	64	77	73	60	60	65
Don't know	9	3	10	13	5	11	7	7	10	9	9
In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods											
Agree	64%	65%	70%	69%	57%	64%	59%	50%	75%	65%	56%
Disagree	28	29	20	22	35	26	34	44	18	24	36
Don't know	8	6	10	9	8	10	7	6	7	8	6
It would be a good idea if Negroes were prevented from getting more political power than they have now											
Agree	30%	30%	47%	45%	41%	41%	31%	25%	30%	41%	37%
Disagree	51	54	41	34	47	44	58	69	52	48	56
Don't know	11	3	12	21	12	15	11	6	10	11	7
In general, Negroes should not be allowed to hold high political offices											
Agree	33%	45%	44%	35%	41%	30%	23%	20%	32%	36%	31%
Disagree	56	48	46	47	52	47	66	74	57	54	60
Don't know	11	7	10	18	7	15	11	6	11	10	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(191)	(725)	(691)	(464)	(726)	(842)	(469)

Table 30

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH FOUR SUGGESTED  
ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES, BY EDUCATION

<u>Agree With:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes they hire	25%	29%	29%	27%	24%	15%
In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods	64%	65%	70%	66%	66%	54%
It would be a good idea if Negroes were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	38%	43%	45%	40%	36%	20%
In general, Negroes should not be allowed, to hold high political office	33%	39%	40%	33%	33%	16%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>41%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 31

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH  
FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST NEGROES, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Agree That:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes they hire	25%	13%	25%	34%
In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods	64%	53%	66%	67%
It would be a good idea if Negroes were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	38%	26%	40%	45%
In general, Negroes should not be allowed, to hold high political office	33%	20%	35%	42%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>39%</u>	<u>28%</u>	<u>27%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(873)	(3,629)	(752)

Table 32

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH FOUR  
SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
NEGROES, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Agree With:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes they hire	25%	30%	26%	8%
In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods	64%	69%	67%	48%
It would be a good idea if Negroes were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	33%	42%	41%	22%
In general, Negroes should not be allowed to hold high political office	33%	38%	37%	13%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>49%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(383)	(3,588)	(047)

Table 33

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH  
FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST NEGROES, BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

<u>Agree With:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ethnic Background</u>			
		<u>Irish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Russian</u>
I- would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes they hire	25%	38%	29%	28%	15%
In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods	64%	73%	70%	66%	58%
It would be a good idea if Negroes were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	38%	48%	46%	39%	33%
In general, Negroes should not be allowed to hold high political office	33%	43%	44%	39%	22%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>19%</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>38%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(184)	(1,397)	(459)	(414)

Table 34

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH  
FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
NEGROES, BY ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

<u>Agree That:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Negroes they hire	25%	19%	24%	35%
In general, it would be a good idea to keep Negroes from moving into white neighborhoods	64%	42%	67%	89%
It would be a good idea if Negroes were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	38%	24%	37%	55%
In general, Negroes should not be allowed to hold high political office	33%	23%	31%	48%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>51%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>9%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(1,819)	(1,502)	(1,902)



Table 35

REACTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TO FIVE SUGGESTED ACTS  
INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PUERTO RICANS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Attitude:</u>	<u>Total</u>	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Hard	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Puerto Ricans they hire											
Agree	39%	37%	42%	35%	43%	39%	34%	36%	44%	40%	39%
Disagree	47	56	46	51	47	48	49	56	37	47	48
Don't know	14	7	12	14	10	13	17	8	19	13	13
It would be a good idea to keep Puerto Ricans out of neighborhoods where other people live											
Agree	63%	73%	67%	70%	51%	61%	58%	59%	68%	61%	60%
Disagree	25	20	22	21	41	27	27	33	17	25	27
Don't know	12	7	11	9	8	12	15	8	15	14	13

It would be a good idea if  
Puerto Ricans were pre-  
vented from getting more  
political power than they  
have now

Agree	49%	58%	55%	51%	45%	53%	44%	39%	49%	45%	47%
Disagree	37	34	33	27	44	31	37	52	33	43	40
Don't know	14	8	12	22	11	16	19	9	18	12	13

In general, Puerto Ricans  
should not be allowed to  
hold high political  
offices

Agree	47%	60%	52%	54%	46%	51%	38%	30%	47%	44%	45%
Disagree	39	32	37	29	49	33	42	53	36	43	43
Don't know	14	8	11	17	5	16	20	9	17	13	12

It would be a good idea if  
the number of Puerto Ricans  
who come to this country  
would be limited by the  
government

Agree	68%	77%	70%	73%	66%	74%	61%	63%	67%	70%	61%
Disagree	20	16	19	13	25	13	24	28	18	19	27
Don't know	12	7	11	14	9	13	15	9	15	11	12
<hr/>											
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(391)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

Table 36

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH FIVE  
SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
PUERTO RICANS, BY EDUCATION

<u>Agree That:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Puerto Ricans they hire	39%	30%	42%	43%	38%	29%
It would be a good idea to keep Puerto Ricans out of neighborhoods where other people live	63%	59%	69%	66%	66%	51%
It would be a good idea if Puerto Ricans were prevented from getting more political power than they now have	49%	48%	55%	49%	49%	35%
In general, Puerto Ricans should not be allowed to hold high political office	47%	47%	52%	47%	47%	37%
It would be a good idea if the number of Puerto Ricans who come to this country would be limited by the government	68%	63%	72%	74%	71%	55%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>32%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,310)	(564)

Table 37

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH  
FIVE SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST PUERTO RICANS, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Agree That</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Puerto Ricans they hire	39%	30%	41%	41%
It would be a good idea to keep Puerto Ricans out of neighborhoods where other people live	63%	58%	65%	65%
It would be a good idea if Puerto Ricans were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	49%	38%	52%	50%
In general, Puerto Ricans should not be allowed to hold high political office	47%	36%	50%	48%
It would be a good idea if the number of Puerto Ricans who come to this country would be limited by the government	68%	62%	71%	69%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>22%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(878)	(3,629)	(752)

Table 38

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH  
FIVE SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST PUERTO RICANS, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Agree That.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Puerto Ricans they hire	39%	42%	42%	24%
It would be a good idea to keep Puerto Ricans out of neighborhoods where other people live	63%	67%	65%	50%
It would be a good idea if Puerto Ricans were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	49%	53%	52%	32%
In general, Puerto Ricans should not be allowed to hold high political office	47%	51%	49%	29%
It would be a good idea if the number of Puerto Ricans who come to this country would be limited by the government	68%	72%	72%	54%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>37%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(1,568)	(983)	(947)

Table 39

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE WITH  
FIVE SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION  
AGAINST PUERTO RICANS, BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

<u>Agree That</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ethnic Background</u>			
		<u>Irish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Russian</u>
It would be a good idea if business concerns would limit the number of Puerto Ricans they hire	39%	52%	44%	40%	32%
It would be a good idea to keep Puerto Ricans out of neighborhoods where other people live	63%	71%	71%	65%	57%
It would be a good idea if Puerto Ricans were prevented from getting more political power than they have now	49%	62%	56%	53%	40%
In general, Puerto Ricans should not be allowed to hold high political office	47%	65%	55%	51%	35%
It would be a good idea if the number of Puerto Ricans who come to this country would be limited by the government	68%	82%	69%	73%	57%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>36%</u>
Base	(5,517)	(184)	(1,397)	(459)	(414)

Table 40

PERCEPTION OF WHITE RESPONDENTS AS TO WHETHER NEGROES/  
PUERTO RICANS ARE MOVING INTO THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Groups Perceived as Moving Into Neighborhood</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Forest Hill/ Silver Lake</u>	<u>North Central Lorain</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Iconbound</u>	<u>Weequahic Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Lafayette Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>		
Negroes	32%	32%	13%	39%	12%	10%	53%	52%	10%	48%	41%
Puerto Ricans	3	2	5	3	2	10	-	-	2	*	2
Both	26	2	47	48	78	38	24	37	3	27	7
Neither	29	55	22	1	2	34	17	3	72	14	39
Don't know	8	9	10	2	2	7	6	6	12	10	10
No answer	2	*	3	7	4	1	*	2	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(354)	(665)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 41

ATTITUDES OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TOWARD NEGROES  
AND PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors	Total	Forest Mill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Card	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
On the whole, there is little or nothing I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	33%	38%	48%	43%	49%	36%	24%	34%	20%	38%	28%
There are some things I like and some things I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	20	22	20	37	18	21	31	37	22	31	38
On the whole, there are many things I do not like about having Negro/ Puerto Rican neighbors	35	33	30	19	29	37	40	28	54	27	31
No answer	4	7	2	1	4	6	5	1	4	4	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)



Table 42

ATTITUDES OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TOWARD NEGROES  
AND PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS, BY EDUCATION

Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
On the whole, there is little or nothing I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	33%	41%	33%	29%	32%	35%
There are some things I like and some things I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	28	22	30	32	27	27
On the whole, there are many things I do not like about having Negro/ Puerto Rican neighbors	35	33	33	36	37	34
No answer	4	4	4	3	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 43

ATTITUDES OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TOWARD NEGROES  
AND PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
On the whole, there is little or nothing I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	33%	25%	33%	47%
There are some things I like and some things I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	28	30	28	21
On the whole, there are many things I do not like about having Negro/Puerto- Rican neighbors	35	41	35	28
No answer	4	4	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(878)	(3,629)	(752)

Table 44

ATTITUDES OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TOWARD NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS,  
BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
On the whole, there is little or nothing I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	33%	25%	21%	21%	23%	50%
There are some things I like and some things I dislike about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	29	26	28	27	25	25
On the whole, there are many things I do not like about having Negro/Puerto Rican neighbors	35	47	48	50	49	10
No answer	4	2	3	2	3	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,403)	(3,539)	(2,086)	(1,850)	(1,620)

Table 45

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR DISLIKING  
NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Reasons:	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
<u>Responses in terms of bad behavior, habits:</u>											
They are dirty	13%	12%	13%	24%	(1)	20%	12%	3%	13%	12%	7%
They are treacherous, untrustworthy	10	8	18	19	(9)	9	12	10	4	10	5
They have lower morals	9	9	8	7	(9)	12	15	10	7	6	1
They are noisy	9	12	7	6	(11)	13	9	12	3	13	5
They are too arrogant	7	3	10	21	(2)	11	9	5	6	6	2
They commit crimes	6	1	7	18	(13)	5	5	8	3	9	1
They drink too much	5	6	3	12	(18)	7	5	6	1	5	2
They fight among themselves	3	1	3	7	(5)	4	4	3	2	5	2
They are ignorant	2	2	-	1	-	*	3	4	3	3	-
<u>Responses in terms of bad effect on neighborhood, property:</u>											
They neglect their property	14	12	12	4	(1)	20	13	24	15	15	10
Overcrowding, too many families live together	8	6	9	6	(3)	7	12	12	4	10	3
They depreciate property values	5	7	2	-	-	5	6	1	9	4	5

Responses in terms of differences between the races:

They are happier with own kind	9	9	9	-	(2)	8	8	3	16	7	8
They are just different	5	6	5	-	(3)	6	5	3	8	5	4

References to children:

Wouldn't want my children to associate with them	7	6	4	3	(2)	3	12	8	5	7	5
Their children are uncontrolled	4	2	3	9	-	3	3	13	2	3	1

Conditional responses:

Depends on the kind of Negro/Puerto Rican, some are nice, most are not	11	8	8	10	(5)	5	13	10	12	13	16
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Just wouldn't want to live with them:	16	18	10	8	(10)	7	16	12	19	17	26
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All other reasons:	4	-	7	-	(2)	3	4	9	4	3	6
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Don't know:	1	1	1	-	-	*	1	-	-	1	1
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No answer:	5	10	5	2	(5)	11	1	7	2	2	10
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Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
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Base***	(3,404)	(217)	(323)	(107)	(59)	(415)	(634)	(296)	(546)	(435)	(321)
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\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who dislike some or many things about Negroes/Puerto Ricans as neighbors. The base in Central Business/South Broad Street is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 46

DEGREE TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS WOULD ACCEPT  
NEGROES SOCIALLY, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%	11%	11%	12%	24%	17%	17%	19%	12%	13%	14%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65	66	64	62	56	55	71	62	64	73	60
Do not want to have anything to do with Negroes	15	18	20	18	17	22	8	12	20	11	13
No answer	5	5	5	8	3	6	4	7	4	3	5
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Base</b>	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

Table 47

DEGREE TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS  
WOULD ACCEPT NEGROES SOCIALLY, BY EDUCATION

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%	12%	10%	13%	15%	30%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65	59	69	72	66	61
Do not want to have anything to do with Negroes	15	24	18	13	15	3
No answer	5	5	3	2	4	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 48

DEGREE TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS WOULD ACCEPT  
NEGROES SOCIALLY, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%	23%	14%	10%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65	63	68	64
Do not want to have anything to do with Negroes	15	11	15	23
No answer	5	3	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(878)	(3,629)	(752)



Table 49

DEGREE TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS WOULD ACCEPT  
NEGROES SOCIALLY, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%	13%	14%	23%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65	66	68	65
Do not want to have any- thing to do with Negroes	15	18	15	8
No answer	5	3	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(883)	(847)

Table 50

DEGREE TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS WOULD ACCEPT  
NEGROES SOCIALLY, BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ethnic Background</u>			
		<u>Irish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Russian</u>
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%	19%	3%	16%	14%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65	56	67	68	70
Do not want to have any- thing to do with Negroes	15	22	21	13	10
No answer	5	3	4	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(104)	(1,397)	(459)	(414)

Table 51

DEGREE TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS WOULD ACCEPT NEGROES SOCIALLY,  
BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
Would accept Negroes as close personal friends	15%	4%	7%	5%	4%	31%
Would accept Negroes only as speaking acquaintances	65	67	69	64	62	55
Do not want to have anything to do with Negroes	15	27	22	29	32	3
No answer	5	2	2	2	2	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,405)	(3,552)	(2,090)	(1,852)	(1,639)

Table 52

PERCEPTION OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS AS TO WHETHER  
PUERTO RICANS ARE MOVING INTO THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Aware of Puerto Ricans Moving Into the Neighborhood	Total	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Mequahic/ Dayton S.	Clinton Hill	West Ward	Roseville
Yes	42%	47%	39%	70%	71%	42%	48%	30%	(6)
No	37	33	43	11	21	45	30	43	(40)
Don't know	20	20	17	19	8	13	20	27	(29)
No answer	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 53

ATTITUDES OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS TOWARD PUERTO RICANS  
AS NEIGHBORS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Attitude Toward Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
On the whole there is little or nothing I dislike about having Puerto Rican neighbors	75%	79%	76%	85%	88%	71%	69%	67%	(48)
There are some things I like and some things I dislike about having Puerto Rican Neighbors	12	8	10	8	9	11	21	11	(17)
On the whole, there are many things I do not like about having Puerto Rican neighbors	9	9	9	3	2	12	7	14	(9)
No answer	4	4	5	4	1	6	3	8	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 54

ATTITUDES OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS TOWARD  
PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS, BY EDUCATION

Attitude Toward Puerto Ricans as Neighbors	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
On the whole, there is little or nothing I dislike about having Puerto Rican neighbors	75%	76%	72%	76%	78%	71%
There are some things I like and some things I dislike about having Puerto Rican neighbors	12	9	10	13	12	19
On the whole, there are many things I do not like about having Puerto Rican neighbors	9	9	13	8	5	5
No answer	4	6	5	3	5	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
base	(2,595)	(716)	(387)	(738)	(490)	(146)

Table 55

ATTITUDES OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS TOWARD PUERTO RICANS  
AS NEIGHBORS, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Attitudes Toward Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
On the whole, there is little or nothing I dislike about having Puerto Rican neighbors	75%	65%	70%	80%
There are some things I like and some things I dislike about Puerto Rican neighbors	12	22	16	7
On the whole, there are many things I do not like about having Puerto Rican neighbors	9	10	10	8
No answer	4	3	4	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(137)	(1,155)	(1,133)

Table 56

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
FOR DISLIKING PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
<u>Responses in terms of bad behavior, habits:</u>	
They are dirty, smell bad	22%
They are arrogant, domineering	19
They have lower morals, low class	14
They are noisy, make noise at night	13
They are treacherous, untrustworthy	12
They fight among themselves	3
They commit crimes, steal, kill	2
They drink too much	1
<u>Responses in terms of differences between the two groups:</u>	
They are different, don't speak English	13
They are happier with their own kind	3
<u>Responses in terms of bad effect on neighborhood, property:</u>	
Overcrowding, too many families live together	11
They neglect their property	3
<u>Responses in terms of economic threat:</u>	
They work for less	8
<u>References to children:</u>	
Puerto Rican children are uncontrolled	2
Wouldn't want my children to associate with them	2
<u>Conditional responses:</u>	
Depends on the kind of Puerto Rican	3
<u>Just wouldn't want to live with them</u>	5
<u>All other responses</u>	6
<u>Don't know</u>	4
<u>No answer</u>	3
Total**	100%
Base***	(533)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who dislike some or many things about Puerto Ricans as neighbors.



Table 57

DEGREE TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
WOULD ACCEPT WHITES SOCIALLY, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Iro-bound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
I would have as little to do with white people as possible	2%	1%	4%	2%	3%	-	1%	1%	-
I would like to know some to talk to but not as close friends	21	20	25	28	5	14%	12	20	(20)
I would be willing to have some white people for close personal friends	75	79	69	68	89	86	86	77	(54)
No answer	2	-	2	2	3	-	1	2	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 58

DEGREE TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
WOULD ACCEPT WHITES SOCIALLY, BY EDUCATION

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
I would have as little to do with white people as possible	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%	-
I would like to know some to talk to but not as close friends	21	23	20	23	17	7%
I would be willing to have some white people for close personal friends	75	73	76	74	80	93
No answer	2	1	2	*	2	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 59

DEGREE TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS WOULD  
ACCEPT WHITES SOCIALLY, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>			
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	
I would have as little to do with white people as possible	2%	1%	1%	4%	
I would like to know some to talk to, but not as close personal friends	21	14	21	22	
I would be willing to have some white people as close personal friends	75	73	77	73	
No answer	2	7	1	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)	

Table 60

DEGREE TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS WOULD ACCEPT  
WHITES SOCIALLY, BY BIRTHPLACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Degree of Acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birthplace of Head of Household</u>	
		<u>Northern U.S.</u>	<u>Southern U.S.</u>
I would have as little to do with white people as possible	2%	1%	3%
I would like to know some to talk to, but not as close friends	21	17	23
I would be willing to have some white people as close personal friends	75	82	73
No answer	2	*	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(418)	(2,037)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

### III. INTER-GROUP TENSION AND PROBLEMS<sup>1/</sup>

An evaluation by its citizens of the state of inter-group relations in Newark as of the summer of 1958 is presented in this chapter. Included are an examination of residents' beliefs about racial and religious tensions which may exist in the city, the treatment of racial and religious groups within its environs, and the problems considered the major ones facing Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Newark today.

#### Racial Tension

Respondents were asked whether they would say "people of different races in Newark always get along together, once in a while do not get along, or often do not get along." While the interpretation of the choices given respondents may present some ambiguity, reactions may generally be taken to indicate whether the people who live in Newark feel there is "trouble" between racial groups in their city. That is, the term "get along" may mean merely that each group knows its place and stays in it, or it may mean that amicable equal-status relations exist. On the other hand, "not getting along" may refer to minor indignities ("minor" only in that more severe ones are known to exist) that minorities suffer through various forms of discrimination, or may mean violence in its worst forms. Thus, one person may say that races always get along because there are no race riots, while another may say they often do not because of discrimination against Negroes in housing. However

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<sup>1/</sup>The data reported in this chapter are covered in Tables 61 through 104 of the Statistical Tables.

the individual respondent may interpret the statements, the general climate of feeling about the problem in Newark is reflected in the sum of all responses.

On the whole, most heads of both white and Negro households do not feel that severe or chronic conflict exists between the racial groups of Newark. As the following table shows, one in seven (14%) of the white respondents believe that racial groups often do not get along, and among the Negroes even fewer, five per cent, take this position.

Table 19

Evaluation by white and Negro heads of households of the extent to which people of different races get along

<u>Feel that people of different races in Newark:</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Always get along	54%	60%
Once in a while do not get along	25	31
Often do not get along	14	5
No answer	7	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(2,595)

Awareness on the part of whites of tension between racial groups is highest among those who have attended college, and also within neighborhoods where many Negroes are concentrated. In Central Business/South Broad Street (24%) and Central Ward (20%) are found the highest

proportions of whites who believe that racial groups often do not get along.

White persons who accept the four discriminatory practices against Negroes, discussed earlier, are more likely to feel that there is conflict between racial groups than are those who approve of none of these practices. The person whose basic attitudes are such as to favor discriminatory practices may also screen the Newark reality in terms of these same attitudes, and perhaps see more evidence of conflict than will others.

Among those whites who perceive racial tension in Newark, the overwhelming majority (63%), not surprisingly, point to the conflict as existing between whites and Negroes. The ways in which such tension is made manifest are rarely described with any specificity, and very seldom either take into account mutual responsibility for the problems or assign any responsibility to whites. In describing the conflict which they see as existing, statements are often made in terms of cultural differences - Negroes have low moral standards, are always fighting among themselves, are uneducated - and in terms of personality differences - Negroes are oversensitive, feel superior, are treacherous people. One in ten (9%) do trace the conflict to the movement of Negroes into white neighborhoods.

Among Negro respondents, perception of racial tension is higher among the college educated and the highest socio-economic groups than among the rest of the respondents.

Contrary to the findings among whites, by neighborhood, the highest proportions of Negroes who hold the opinion that racial groups always get along are found in Central Business/South Broad Street (68%) where Negroes are concentrated, and in Ironbound (67%). Thus in the areas in which Negroes are the most likely to be at the bottom of the economic and housing scales, the feeling that there is no tension between the races is the strongest.

In speaking about the major area of racial tension, Negro-white relations, Negroes seldom specify the form it takes.

When asked what happens between the two races, they talk mostly in general terms of "discrimination" or "intolerance" on the part of whites.

When the discussions of whites and Negroes on the subject of racial tensions are compared, one major difference stands out: while neither group is very specific, the whites often talk in ways which would "explain" the tensions in terms of specific faults, flaws, or shortcomings in the Negro himself. On the other hand, Negroes, operating under a different set of pressures, do not feel a need to criticize special traits of the whites in order to assess the situation, but instead talk about the practices that cause tension.

#### Religious Tension

Awareness of religious tension in Newark is practically non-existent among both the whites and the Negroes interviewed. When asked whether people of different religious beliefs in Newark always, once in a while



do not, or often do not get along together, only one per cent of each race stated that religious groups often do not get along. Seven per cent of the whites were of the opinion that religious groups once in a while do not get along, ten per cent of the Negroes held this belief.

Among whites, only in four neighborhoods do as many as one in ten report awareness of some degree of religious tension. These neighborhoods are. Weequahic/Dayton Street (12%), West Ward (11%), Clinton Hill (11%) and Central Ward (9%).

Most of the white respondents who are aware of religious tension are unable to specify which groups are involved. Among those who did name a group, Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and "Gentiles" were all mentioned, but none was mentioned significantly more often than the others.

When assigning responsibility, however, almost none of the white respondents aware of conflict between people of different religious beliefs attributed it to any one group. The majority were simply unable to say who is to blame and those who tried to do so were likely to be of the "there are two sides to every question" school. That is, they felt both parties to the conflict were guilty, or that the blame could be placed only on certain individuals rather than whole groups, or that such conflict was just part of the nature of living.

Treatment of Racial and Religious Groups

White respondents were asked whether there are any ways in which they feel "that people of certain religions or races are not always treated right in Newark, either by the city, by the people who live there, or anybody else." Less than one in ten (3%) replied in the affirmative to this question.

Awareness of mistreatment of people of certain religions and races is greater among the college educated and those in the upper socio-economic category. It is also greater among Jews than among Catholics or Protestants.

Of those whites who see unfair treatment of some group in Newark, one third (33%) stated that Negroes are the object of such unequal treatment. Puerto Ricans and Jews are each considered as mistreated groups by one in eight (12%) of these respondents, and seven per cent made the interesting observation that Negroes are treated better than other groups, rather than worse.

The majority of the whites who saw mistreatment were unable to verbalize its manifestations. Most of the meaningful responses made by these respondents to the question of how such groups are mistreated pertained to housing problems of minorities. They are refused housing (9%), their housing is neglected and allowed to deteriorate (5%), they are overcharged for housing (3%), and miscellaneous comments in the housing area (6%). Job discrimination was also mentioned: they can't get good jobs (8%), and are underpaid for the same work (4%). In addition, five per cent of the whites who believe there is unfair treatment mentioned that

the police are unfair in their treatment of minorities. (This was mentioned spontaneously, before specific questions about the police were raised.)

The question asked of Negro respondents was put in a more specific form:

"Are there any ways that you feel that Negroes are not always treated fairly in Newark, either by the city, by people who live there, or by anybody else?" Half of the Negroes (51%) replied in the affirmative.

More of the Negroes who live in Ironbound (63%) and fewer of those who live in North Newark (25%) believe that Negroes are not treated fairly in Newark than is found in other neighborhoods.

The occupational and housing areas are the ones in which Negroes most often feel mistreated. Among those Negroes who believe members of their race are not treated fairly, three in ten (31%) refer to unfair hiring policies, and three per cent speak of differential pay rates for Negroes. One in five (21%) mention specific housing problems, and six per cent refer to miscellaneous difficulties in the housing area. Seven per cent of the Negroes who see unfair treatment spontaneously say their group is mistreated by the Newark police.

Among those who believe Negroes are mistreated, greater concern about discrimination in the job area is evidenced by the college educated and the upper socio-economic groups than is found among the less educated and the less well-off Negroes. Housing problems appear to be slightly more salient for those in the lower socio-economic categories.

In assigning responsibility for felt mistreatment of Negroes, employers and landlords are obviously the ones most frequently considered culpable since jobs and housing constitute the most important problem areas. One out of five (22%) of those who say Negroes are mistreated, however, hold "the city" responsible and fifteen per cent simply blame the "whites."

#### Major Problems Facing Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Newark Today

White heads of household were asked what they would say "are the biggest problems faced by Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Newark today." The same question, without the inclusion of Puerto Ricans, was asked of Negro heads of households.

Among both the whites and Negroes difficulties concerned with housing and then jobs are most often considered to be the major problems.

White heads of households, in discussing the major problems confronting Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Newark today speak both of social conditions and of particular characteristics of the Negro and Puerto Rican groups. Nearly one in five (18%) thought that the lack of adequate housing is a major problem, and one in ten (11%) mentioned the lack of jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The low moral and personal standards of these groups were considered a hindrance to them by about one in ten (9%) of the whites and their lack of education by six per cent. Other problems they see as resulting from shortcomings of the minority groups include their failure to keep up their property, their inability to keep jobs, their lack of education in the ways of the whites, and

their defensive behavior which prevents acceptance by the whites. Two per cent considered the language barrier as a problem for Puerto Ricans. Two in five (42%) of all white respondents were unable to enumerate any major problems, and one in ten (10%) said that Negroes and Puerto Ricans had no problems.

Among those white respondents who believe housing problems are major ones for Negroes and Puerto Ricans, nearly half (45%) express no opinion as to who is responsible for them. Interestingly, as shown in Table 20, twice as many whites feel that the local government is to blame for housing problems as assign responsibility to landlords or property owners. In contrast, those who see problems in the area of education hold Negroes and Puerto Ricans culpable twice as often as they do the local government.

This table also shows a general inability or unwillingness on the part of whites to "explain" the situations that make for the minority group problems they discern. In every case where a problem was cited by a relatively large number of people, around half of them either did not know or did not answer when asked to assign responsibility for its existence. (This is exclusive of those who replied that no one was to blame, that the problem was in the nature of the social situation.)

It is, however, interesting to observe that when people phrase the problems in terms of personal inadequacies of the Negroes or Puerto Ricans, rather than in terms of imperfect social institutions or practices, they tend to blame the minority groups themselves for their own difficulties.

For instance, in the extreme cases, twelve per cent of those who talk about housing problems blame the Negroes for these problems, while thirty-six per cent of those who talk about faulty moral and personal standards say the Negroes are themselves responsible.

Table 20

Assignment of responsibility for selected types of problems which white heads of household consider major ones facing Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Newark today (1)

Placement of responsibility for problems	Type of Problem				
	Housing	Employment	Education	Morals, Personal Standards	Adjustment
The minority groups create their own problems	12%	13%	24%	36%	29%
The local government	22	10	12	3	2
Problems are innate to the situation	17	17	9	7	12
Landlords, property owners	10	-	-	-	-
Employers	-	9	-	-	-
Other responses	1	*	-	4	5
Don't know	23	20	24	9	27
No answer	22	36	34	41	30
Total (2)					
Base	(628)	(404)	(169)	(246)	(491)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent

(1) Asked of only half the sample.

(2) Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

References to housing and job problems come more often from the college-educated, those in the upper socio-economic category, and from Jews, than from other sub-groups among the whites. These same three sub-groups more often assign responsibility for the problems facing Negroes and Puerto Ricans to conditions outside the control of these groups rather than to the groups themselves.

The focus of concern for their own group, among Negroes, is on housing. Two thirds of the total responses delineating the major problems facing Negroes in Newark today fall into this category. Two out of five (39%) cite the lack of decent housing available to Negroes, nearly one in five (17%) describe rents as too high; and one in ten (10%) is a reference to discrimination against Negroes in housing.

Occupational problems are second in importance for Negroes. One-fifth speak of the scarcity of jobs for Negroes (22%) and the same proportion mention discrimination against their race in obtaining jobs (19%).

No other problem areas are discussed with any great frequency. Five per cent feel that the way Negroes conduct themselves is a major problem for the group, and four per cent consider the failure of Negroes to stick together an important problem.

Concern with obtaining better housing is highest in Central Ward (50%), and in Clinton Hill (48%). The former area is one where many economically depressed Negroes live in slum-type conditions, while the Negroes in the latter area who have been moving out from the Central Ward, may, perhaps, be particularly conscious of the problems attendant on the search for better housing.

As with the whites, there is a fair proportion of Negroes, two in five (41%), who are unable to assign responsibility for the major problems facing Negroes in Newark. One in seven (14%) attribute the blame to the city, the local government, or the mayor. One in ten places the responsibility on landlords or real estate people (11%) and on employers (10%). Interestingly, more Negroes consider themselves culpable (11%) than place the blame on whites (7%) as a race (although the particular groups or institutions they hold responsible are run by the white majority).



SUMMARY

Racial and Religious Tension

The opinions of the citizens of Newark, both white and Negro, indicate that there is no prevailing atmosphere of inter-group strife in their city. There is a very low level of awareness of conflict arising out of racial or religious differences between groups, though a large minority of both whites and Negroes do state that at times the races do not get along in Newark. (Although the opinions reported here are those of heads of household they are, in all probability, a fairly accurate reflection of those of the entire population. Any knowledge of inter-group conflict, regardless of whether it is true or untrue or of what kind of interaction is regarded as conflict, is likely to be passed on from one member to the rest of the household in most instances.)

The majority of both whites and Negroes believe that races in Newark always get along. Not surprisingly, the relatively few who believe the races often do not get along together (whites 14%; Negroes 5%) believe the conflict is between the whites and Negroes.

Among both whites and Negroes the persons who are aware of racial tensions are found more often to be from the more sophisticated groups - the college educated and those in the upper socio-economic levels.

Awareness of any tension between groups with different religious beliefs in Newark is so low as to be almost non-existent; only one per cent each of the whites and the Negroes express the opinion that religious groups often do not get along.

#### Treatment of Racial and Religious Groups

Few white respondents (8%) hold the opinion that people of certain religions or races are not always treated right in Newark. Belief that such unfair treatment exists is greater among the college educated, the more well-to-do, and among Jews.

Negroes are most often seen as the mistreated group; Puerto Ricans and Jews are mentioned by much smaller proportions. Most whites are unable to specify ways in which minorities are treated unfairly. The areas in which the remainder believe these groups receive differential treatment are most often those of housing and work.

Negro respondents were asked specifically whether they thought Negroes were not always treated right in Newark. Half of all Negro heads of household believe this statement to be true. As with the whites, inequities are believed to be most prevalent with regard to occupational opportunities and living accommodations. Concern with jobs is greater among college educated Negroes and those who are better off economically, while concern with housing is greater among Negroes in the lower socio-economic groups.

Major Problems Facing Negroes (and Puerto Ricans) in Newark Today

According to an additional measure, housing and jobs are considered by both whites and Negroes as the major problem areas for the two minority groups - Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Half of the white heads of household in Newark are either unable to specify problems which Negroes and Puerto Ricans may have, or else state that they have none. Among those whites with opinions, roughly half the problems mentioned are related to inadequacies in one way or another in the living accommodations of the minority groups or to the inequities which exist for them in the job market. The other half of the problems specified are ones attributed to what are believed to be innate shortcomings of the two groups - that they do not behave or live like the white majority.

The more sophisticated among the whites show concern with problems which minorities have with regard to the improvement of their daily living - better homes and jobs - and they more frequently assign the responsibility for these problems to factors outside the control of the groups themselves.

Negroes place the same order of importance on the problems of their race in Newark as do the whites: of first importance is the need for improved living conditions, and, second, for increased opportunities work-wise. Two-thirds of all problems mentioned by Negro heads of household are concerned with housing, and more than two in five are with job problems.

EVALUATION

V. CITY SERVICES

VI. HOUSING AND RACE

Thus it appears that the bulk of the Negro's concern in Newark is related to the concrete realities of everyday life. The achievement of the two practical goals of being able to earn a living and to have adequate housing present the greatest problems that Negroes in Newark see for themselves.

From the point of view of inter-group harmony in Newark it is significant that so many more people are able to enumerate Negro problems in Newark than see evidence of disharmony between the races. Even the Negro respondents, though reporting problems that frequently relate to discriminatory practices by whites, feel that the races generally get along more often than that they do not.

Table 61

OPINIONS HELD BY WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING RACE  
RELATIONS IN NEWMARK, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Racial Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Neerquahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Waffsburg	West Ward	Roseville
Always get along	54%	67%	61%	45%	52%	54%	49%	44%	55%	52%	59%
Sometimes do not get along	25	19	19	25	18	24	27	33	22	32	27
Often do not get along	14	7	15	20	24	15	18	16	12	11	8
No answer	7	7	5	10	6	7	6	7	11	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

Table 62

## OPINIONS HELD BY WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING

## RACE RELATIONS IN NEWARK, BY EDUCATION

<u>Racial Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Always get along	54%	66%	54%	53%	53%	44%
Sometimes do not get along	25	19	24	29	27	29
Often do not get along	14	11	14	13	15	18
No answer	7	4	8	5	5	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 63

OPINIONS HELD BY WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING  
RACE RELATIONS IN NEWARK, BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

<u>Racial Group:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ethnic Background</u>			
		<u>Irish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Russian</u>
Always get along	54%	72%	53%	55%	46%
Sometimes do not get along	25	15	25	25	33
Often do not get along	14	8	14	15	14
No answer	7	5	8	5	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(3,517)	(184)	(1,397)	(459)	(414)

Table 64

OPINIONS HELD BY WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING RACE RELATIONS  
IN NEWARK, BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS  
INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

<u>Racial Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
Always get along	54%	54%	40%	48%	50%	65%
Sometimes do not get along	25	24	23	27	26	19
Often do not get along	14	18	13	21	21	6
No answer	7	4	6	4	3	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,405)	(3,552)	(2,090)	(1,852)	(1,609)



Table 65

RACIAL GROUPS SEEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
AS NOT ALWAYS GETTING ALONG BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Racial Groups Involved:	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton Ct.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
Negro and white	63%	37%	56%	(73)	(27)	54%	63%	76%	97%	75%	65%
Negro, white and Puerto Rican	10	14	19	(4)	(15)	15	8	10	2	9	3
Just certain people, sub-groups of races	9	5	10	(12)	(6)	12	7	8	11	7	15
Negro and Puerto Rican	7	2	12	(13)	(3)	11	5	5	3	6	2
White and Puerto Rican	4	5	5	(3)	(10)	6	3	8	2	*	6
All other groups	4	3	3	-	(4)	5	3	2	13	5	-
Don't know, no answer	4	36	-	-	-	-	11	-	12	-	9
Total**	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,165)	(104)	(226)	(93)	(55)	(236)	(396)	(229)	(248)	(361)	(167)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say races do not always get along. Some bases are too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 66

WAYS IN WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS SAY RACIAL GROUPS IN NEWARK  
DO NOT ALWAYS GET ALONG, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central 'Jard'	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Weequahic/ Ironbound	Clinton Dayton St.	Hill	Vailsburg	West MarJ	Roseville
Negroes and Puerto Ricans have lower moral standards	11%	20%	19%	(10)	(22)	14%	7%	9%	8%	9%	5%
Negroes are over- sensitive	11	1	13	(21)	(8)	14	9	14	9	10	10
Negroes are moving into white area	9	-	9	(4)	(1)	12	9	10	21	6	2
References to Negro vandalism	8	4	8	(17)	(11)	10	4	11	5	10	2
Negroes and whites fight	8	11	8	(14)	3	6	6	5	6	9	14
Negroes and whites are basically different	8	-	5	(1)	(1)	7	17	9	10	4	6
Children don't get along	7	2	5	(8)	(1)	6	5	6	5	10	10
Negroes fight among themselves	4	36	2	(3)	-	3	1	2	1	2	7
Negroes and Puerto Ricans are treacherous	4	7	9	(5)	-	2	4	3	*	4	2
Each group thinks they are superior	3	-	4	(1)	-	1	2	4	10	3	-
Negroes and Puerto Ricans fight	3	-	3	(3)	(1)	3	5	2	2	2	2

Negroes and Puerto Ricans aren't educated	2	9	2	(2)	-	5	1	4	*	2	1
Groups just don't get along	13	14	18	(8)	(9)	9	11	20	10%	15	16
Doesn't specify-heard about it or read about it in papers	4	3	3	(5)	(1)	2	2	1	6	5	10
All other responses	3	4	3	-	(2)	5	6	-	1	3	3
Don't know	2	-	2	(3)	-	1	2	1	2	4	-
No answer	11	10	8	(2)	(7)	6	14	16	12	11	17
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Total**	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,165)	(104)	(226)	(93)	(55)	(286)	(396)	(229)	(248)	(361)	(167)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that races do not always get along. Some bases are too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 67

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR  
 RACIAL GROUPS NOT ALWAYS GETTING ALONG, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Groups Held Responsible:	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Herald	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Heequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Herd	Roseville
Negroes	28%	34%	38%	(59)	(30)	37%	20%	24%	18%	19%	23%
Puerto Ricans	9	10	13	(9)	(20)	15	5	12	4	4	4
Both Negro and white	7	7	5	(6)	(4)	7	12	3	4	11	5
Social conditions are responsible	6	7	4	(2)	-	2	9	11	5	6	5
Whites	5	-	4	-	-	5	6	7	12	5	5
Politicians	2	3	5	-	-	1	3	2	-	1	1
Different economic levels	2	-	-	-	(2)	-	5	3	1	1	5
All other responses	1	4	1	(2)	-	-	1	*	-	1	-
Don't know	25	33	25	(11)	(5)	31	20	24	21	29	29
No answer	15	6	3	(13)	(1)	6	19	20	36	18	17
Total**	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,165)	(104)	(226)	(93)	(55)	(206)	(396)	(229)	(248)	(361)	(167)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say races do not always get along. Some bases are too small for  
 percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 60

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING RELATIONS BETWEEN  
RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN NEWARK, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Religious Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vanlsbur	West Ward	Roseville
		<u>Lake</u>	<u>Newark</u>	<u>Ward</u>	<u>Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Dayton St.</u>	<u>Hill</u>	<u>Vanlsbur</u>	<u>Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Always get along	89%	93%	93%	84%	90%	91%	86%	84%	90%	35%	95%
Sometimes do not get along	7	3	4	5	5	4	10	9	6	10	3
Often do not get along	1	-	*	4	-	1	2	2	1	1	-
No answer	3	4	3	7	5	4	2	5	3	4	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 69

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING  
RELATIONS BETWEEN RELIGIOUS GROUPS  
IN NEWARK, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Religious Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Always get along	89%	91%	89%	83%
Sometimes do not get along	7	5	6	13
Often do not get along	1	1	2	2
No answer	3	3	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(883)	(847)

Table 70

RELIGIOUS GROUPS SEEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
AS NOT GETTING ALONG, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

Religious Groups Involved:	Total	Religious Background		
		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish
All religious groups	12%	6%	(7)	24%
Jews and Gentiles	12	-	(11)	32
Protestants and Catholics	9	10	(7)	3
Just particular people, individuals (not whole groups)	9	7	(5)	15
Jews	6	7	(2)	6
Catholics	6	7	(6)	2
Protestants	4	7	-	-
Jews and Catholics	1	-	-	3
Vague, unspecified responses	7	9	(2)	6
No answer as to who is involved	40	54	(28)	13
Total**	100%	100%		100%
Base***	(422)	(215)	(68)	(123)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who perceive religious groups as not always getting along. The base for Protestants is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 71

WAYS IN WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS SAY RELIGIOUS GROUPS  
IN NEWARK DO NOT ALWAYS GET ALONG

<u>Ways In Which Groups Don't Get Along</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Bigotry, jealousy, hatred	15%
Clannishness, one group thinks they are superior	14
Different viewpoints, different ways	13
Happenings are minor, "in the nature of things"	10
Just certain individuals don't get along	4
General, vague responses	9
Don't know	5
No answer	30
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(422)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that religious groups do not always get along.



Table 72

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
FOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN NEWARK NOT ALWAYS GETTING ALONG

<u>Groups Held Responsible</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Both sides, all groups	14%
Just certain people, some individuals	10
None in particular, just in the nature of things	7
Catholics	3
Jews	1
Protestants	1
No answer to who is responsible	64
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(422)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say religious groups do not always get along.

Table 73

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE RELIGIOUS OR RACIAL GROUPS  
IN NEWARK ARE NOT ALWAYS TREATED FAIRLY, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Racial/Religious Groups</u> <u>Not Treated Fairly:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Forest</u> <u>Hill/</u> <u>Silver</u> <u>Lake</u>	<u>North Central</u> <u>Newark</u> <u>War.</u>	<u>Central</u> <u>Business/</u> <u>South</u> <u>Brown St.</u>	<u>Leadbourn</u>	<u>Inequality/ Central</u> <u>System St.</u> <u>Hill</u>	<u>Vailsburg</u>	<u>West</u> <u>War</u>	<u>Roseville</u>		
Agree	8%	4%	6%	10%	3%	6%	14%	13%	5%	7%	4%
Disagree	85	90	91	81	89	87	79	81	87	85	91
No answer	7	6	3	9	8	7	7	6	8	8	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(342)	(469)

Table 74

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE RELIGIOUS OR RACIAL GROUPS  
IN NEWARK ARE NOT ALWAYS TREATED FAIRLY, BY EDUCATION

Racial/Religious Groups <u>Not Treated Fairly:</u>	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Agree	8%	5%	5%	8%	9%	18%
Disagree	85	90	90	87	85	75
No answer	7	5	5	5	6	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 75

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE RELIGIOUS  
OR RACIAL GROUPS IN NEWARK ARE NOT ALWAYS TREATED  
FAIRLY, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Racial/Religious Groups Not Treated Fairly:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Agree	8%	12%	7%	5%
Disagree	85	82	87	91
No answer	7	6	6	4
	—	—	—	—
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(878)	(3,629)	(752)

Table 76

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE RELIGIOUS  
OR RACIAL GROUPS IN NEWARK ARE NOT ALWAYS TREATED  
FAIRLY, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Racial / Religious Groups</u> <u>Not Treated Fairly:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Agree	8%	6%	9%	13%
Disagree	85	89	86	79
No answer	7	5	5	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(883)	(847)

Table 77

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE RELIGIOUS OR  
 RACIAL GROUPS IN NEWARK ARE NOT ALWAYS TREATED FAIRLY, BY  
 ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

<u>Racial/Religious Groups</u> <u>Not Treated Fairly:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
Agree	8%	6%	5%	9%
Disagree	85	91	87	84
No answer	7	3	5	7
	----	----	----	----
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,819)	(1,502)	(1,902)

Table 78

WAYS IN WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE RACIAL  
AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS ARE NOT ALWAYS TREATED FAIRLY IN NEWARK

<u>Ways Racial and Religious Groups Not Treated Fairly:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Refused housing	9%
Housing neglected, shortage of decent housing	5
Overcharged for housing	3
Other housing discrimination	6
Can't get good jobs	8
Underpaid for same work	4
Police are unfair	5
Poorer schools	1
All other specific forms of discrimination	2
It's the groups' own fault	2
No specific comments	26
No answer	39
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(422)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say racial and  
religious groups are not treated right.

Table 79

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS WHICH  
WHITE RESPONDENTS SEE AS NOT  
ALWAYS TREATED FAIRLY IN NEWARK

<u>Racial and Religious Groups Not Treated Fairly:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Negroes	33%
Puerto Ricans	12
Jews	12
Catholics	2
Other groups - foreigners poor people, etc.	9
General comments on discrimination	8
Whites - because Negroes get better treatment than whites	7
No answer	32
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(428)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say racial and religious groups are not always treated fairly in Newark.



Table 80

PROBLEMS WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS CONSIDER THE MAJOR ONES  
FACING NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS IN NEWARK TODAY,  
BY EDUCATION

Major Problems of Negroes and Puerto Ricans:	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	Colleg
<u>Housing</u>						
Lack of adequate housing	18%	7%	15%	20%	20%	37%
Whites don't want Negroes or Puerto Ricans around	3%	*	2	4	5	1
They don't keep up their property	2	2	1	2	3	4
<u>Employment</u>						
Lack of jobs	11	8	11	12	13	14
Failure to keep jobs	2	*	2	4	3	-
Employers discriminate against them	1	*	*	1	3	1
<u>Acceptance, Adjustments</u>						
Lack of acceptance by whites	4	2	4	5	4	9
Have to be educated in ways of whites	3	1	2	2	3	7
Defensive behavior by Negroes prevents acceptance	2	1	5	4	1	-
Puerto Ricans have a language problem	2	1	2	1	1	5
<u>Moral, Personal Standards</u>						
Bad habits	5	7	4	7	6	4
Don't want to elevate themselves	3	1	3	6	3	3
Low standards of living	1	1	1	*	3	1
Lack of education	6	3	4	6	6	16
Lack of recreational, social facilities	1	*	1	2	*	2
All others	2	*	2	2	4	2
Negroes/Puerto Ricans have no problems	10	6	13	10	12	7
Don't know, no answer	43	67	46	34	35	27
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,763)	(436)	(619)	(587)	(621)	(308)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question.

Table 81

PROBLEMS WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS CONSIDER THE MAJOR ONES  
FACING NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS IN NEWARK TODAY,  
BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Major Problems of Negroes and Puerto Ricans:	Total	Socio-Economic Status		
		A & B	C	D
<u>Housing</u>				
Lack of adequate housing	18%	35%	16%	13%
Whites don't want Negroes or Puerto Ricans around	3	6	2	3
They don't keep up their property	2	3	2	3
<u>Employment</u>				
Lack of jobs	11	20	10	7
Failure to keep jobs	2	1	2	3
Employers discriminate against them	1	4	1	1
<u>Acceptance, Adjustments</u>				
Lack of acceptance by whites	4	7	4	1
Have to be educated in ways of whites	3	4	3	2
Defensive behavior by Negroes prevents acceptance	2	*	3	1
Puerto Ricans have a language problem	2	4	1	-
<u>Moral, Personal Standards</u>				
Bad habits	5	5	5	6
Don't want to elevate themselves	3	4	4	2
Low standards of living	1	1	1	1
Lack of education	6	9	6	3
Lack of recreational, social facilities	1	1	1	1
All others	2	1	3	3
Negroes/Puerto Ricans have no problems	10	4	12	9
No answer	43	28	43	52
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,768)	(457)	(1,767)	(410)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question.

Table 82

PROBLEMS WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS CONSIDER THE MAJOR ONES  
FACING NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS IN NEWARK TODAY,  
BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

Major Problems of Negroes and Puerto Ricans:	Total	Religious Background		
		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish
<u>Housing</u>				
Lack of adequate housing	18%	16%	16%	36%
Whites don't want Negroes or Puerto Ricans around	3	2	4	6
They don't keep up their property	2	2	2	3
<u>Employment</u>				
Lack of jobs	11	11	7	17
Failure to keep jobs	2	3	*	2
Employers discriminate against them	1	1	1	4
<u>Acceptance, Adjustments</u>				
Lack of acceptance by whites	4	4	6	4
Have to be educated in ways of whites	3	3	5	3
Defensive behavior by Negroes prevents acceptance	2	3	1	*
Puerto Ricans have a language problem	2	1	3	2
<u>Moral, Personal Standards</u>				
Bad habits	5	6	5	5
Don't want to elevate themselves	3	3	3	5
Low standards of living	1	1	2	2
Lack of education	6	5	6	13
Lack of recreational, social facilities	1	1	1	1
All others	2	2	2	1
Negroes/Puerto Ricans have no problems	10	11	10	7
No answer	43	45	44	25
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,768)	(1,795)	(448)	(400)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question.

Table 83

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR  
THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS  
IN NEWARK TODAY, BY EDUCATION

<u>Group Responsible:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Negroes/Puerto Ricans themselves	11%	8%	12%	13%	10%	9%
The city, local government	7	3	4	5	8	19
The conditions and attitudes of society	7	3	3	8	8	16
Landlords, property owners	2	-	1	2	4	6
All other	1	3	*	1	*	1
Don't know	25	21	27	23	23	22
No answer	53	64	53	50	49	39
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,768)	(436)	(619)	(537)	(621)	(308)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question.

Table 84

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR  
THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS  
IN NEWARK TODAY, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Group Responsible:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Negroes/Puerto Ricans themselves	11%	9%	11%	12%
The city, local government	7	15	5	3
The conditions and attitudes of society	7	12	6	2
Landlords, property owners	2	7	1	1
All other	1	2	1	-
Don't know	25	18	23	26
No answer	53	46	53	56
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,768)	(457)	(1,767)	(410)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question.

Table 85

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR  
THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS  
IN NEWARK TODAY, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Group Responsible:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Negroes/Puerto Ricans themselves	11%	11%	13%	8%
The city, local government	7	5	7	16
The conditions and attitudes of society	7	6	3	11
Landlords, property owners	2	1	2	9
All other	1	1	1	-
Don't know	25	26	17	15
No answer	53	52	59	51
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,763)	(1,795)	(448)	(400)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question.

Table 36

## OPINIONS HELD BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS REGARDING RACE

## RELATIONS IN NEWARK, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Racial Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Always get along	60%	57%	61%	68%	67%	53%	60%	57%	(49)
Sometimes do not get along	31	40	27	25	26	33	35	35	(24)
Often do not get along	5	2	7	3	6	12	3	4	(2)
No answer	4	1	5	4	1	2	2	4	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(244)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*In Roseville the base is too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 87

OPINIONS HELD BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS REGARDING  
RACE RELATIONS IN NEWARK, BY EDUCATION

<u>Racial Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Always get along	60%	63%	69%	61%	58%	50%
Sometimes do not get along	31	27	25	32	33	36
Often do not get along	5	5	2	4	7	13
No answer	4	5	4	3	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)



Table 88

OPINIONS HELD BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS REGARDING RACE  
RELATIONS IN NEWARK, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Racial Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Always get along	60%	44%	55%	60%
Sometimes do not get along	31	49	35	24
Often do not get along	5	4	7	4
No answer	4	3	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)

IV. NEIGHBORHOOD EVALUATION

V. CITY SERVICES

VI. HOUSING AND RACE

Table 89

OPINIONS HELD BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS REGARDING RACE  
RELATIONS IN NEWARK, BY BIRTHPLACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Racial Groups:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birthplace of Head of Household</u>	
		<u>Northern U.S.</u>	<u>Southern U.S.</u>
Always get along	60%	54%	61%
Sometimes do not get along	31	40	29
Often do not get along	5	5	6
No answer	4	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(418)	(2,037)

Table 90

## RACIAL GROUPS WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS

SEE AS NOT ALWAYS GETTING ALONG

<u>Groups Involved:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Negroes and whites	53%
Negroes and Puerto Ricans	7
Negroes, whites and Puerto Ricans	6
Negroes and Italians	4
Negroes and Jews	2
Negroes and foreigners	1
Others	7
Certain individuals	6
Negroes among themselves	2
Don't know	4
No answer	18
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(936)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say racial groups do not always get along.

Table 91

WAYS IN WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS SAY RACIAL  
GROUPS IN NEWARK DO NOT ALWAYS GET ALONG

	<u>Per Cent</u>
Discrimination against Negroes (other than in jobs)	61%
Intolerance (unspecified)	22
Whites don't like colored people	20
Fights, fighting	7
Whites don't want Negroes as their neighbors	6
Job discrimination	5
The children fight	4
Jews rob you	2
Other ways in which groups do not get along	2
Conflict not related to racial tensions	10
Tension is lessening	6
Don't know, no answer	17
Total**	100%
Base***	(936)

\*\*Adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say racial groups do not always get along.

Table 92

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
FOR RACES NOT ALWAYS GETTING ALONG

<u>Group Held Responsible:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All races	17%
Whites	10
No group - social, economic conditions are responsible	5
Parents, older people	4
Negroes themselves	3
Agitators in each race	1
All others	3
Don't know	4
No answer	53
	---
Total	100%
Base**	(936)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say racial  
groups do not always get along.

Table 93

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS REGARDING  
RELATIONS BETWEEN RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN NEWARK

<u>Religious Groups:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Always get along	82%
Sometimes do not get along	10
Often do not get along	1
No answer	7
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base	(2,595)

Table 94

## RELIGIOUS GROUPS SEEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS

## AS NOT GETTING ALONG

<u>Religious Groups Involved:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Specific Protestant denominations or sects	15%
All religious groups	12
Catholics	11
Jews	8
Just particular people of certain religions	8
Protestants and Catholics	6
Protestants	5
Jews and Catholics	3
Jews and Gentiles	2
Christians	1
Vague unspecified responses	6
Don't know	6
No answer	32
Total**	100%
Base***	(297)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that religious groups do not always get along.

Table 95

WAYS IN WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS SAY RELIGIOUS  
GROUPS IN NEWARK DO NOT ALWAYS GET ALONG

	<u>Per Cent</u>
Different viewpoints on religion, different ways	24%
Bigotry, jealousy, hatred	15
General answer	10
Clannishness, one group thinks they are superior	9
Certain individuals don't get along	3
Unfair treatment	3
Don't know	6
No answer	30
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(297)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say  
religious groups do not always get along.



Table 96

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
FOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS NOT ALWAYS GETTING ALONG

<u>Groups Held Responsible:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Both sides, all groups	22%
Just certain people	9
Catholics	7
Protestants	3
Specific denominations or sects	3
No one in particular	3
Jews	1
Don't know	6
No answer	46
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(297)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say  
that religious groups do not always get along.

Table 97

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS AS TO WHETHER  
NEGROES ARE TREATED UNFAIRLY IN NEWARK, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Negroes are:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Veekushic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Treated unfairly in Newark	51%	25%	54%	42%	63%	54%	57%	52%	(31)
Not treated unfairly in Newark	40	65	36	51	37	36	40	35	(41)
No answer	9	10	10	7	-	10	3	13	(3)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 98

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS AS TO WHETHER  
NEGROES ARE TREATED UNFAIRLY IN NEWARK, BY EDUCATION

<u>Negroes are:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Treated unfairly in Newark	51%	53%	42%	50%	54%	59%
Not treated unfairly in Newark	40	39	48	42	38	37
No answer	9	8	10	8	8	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

Table 99

WAYS IN WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS SAY NEGROES ARE NOT ALWAYS  
TREATED FAIRLY IN NEWARK

<u>Ways Negroes Are Not Treated Fairly:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Discriminatory hiring policies	31%
Negroes paid less for same work	3
Landlords are unfair - charge Negroes too much, do less for them	17
Unfair housing practices by the city, housing authorities - discriminate against Negroes	4
All other housing problems	6
Discrimination by police	7
City gives less service to Negro neighborhoods	5
Department of Welfare discriminates against Negroes	2
All other discrimination on part of the city	2
Discrimination in places of business	6
Discrimination - unspecified	7
Segregation - unspecified	2
Other	4
No answer	18
Total**	100%
Base***	(1322)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say Negroes are not  
always treated fairly in Newark.

Table 100

GROUPS WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS SAY ARE RESPONSIBLE  
FOR THE UNFAIR TREATMENT THEY BELIEVE NEGROES RECEIVE IN NEWARK

<u>Group responsible:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Employers	26%
The City	22
Landlords	17
Whites	15
Merchants and others serving the public	6
Others	3
No answer	17
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(1322)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say Negroes are not  
always treated fairly in Newark.

Table 101

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS AS TO THE MAJOR  
PROBLEMS FACING NEGROES IN NEWARK, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Major Problems Facing Negroes:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Irishbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Rosville</u>
<u>References to housing</u>									
Getting better, decent housing	39%	35%	50%	25%	33%	25%	4%	30%	(18)
High rents	17	14	17	14	22	11	33	12	(9)
Housing discrimination	10	13	9	13	8	8	7	13	(11)
<u>References to employment</u>									
Jobs are scarce	22	20	23	19	24	18	24	19	(10)
Job discrimination, unequal job opportunities	19	17	22	14	16	21	14	19	(19)
Negroes' lack of training, preparation for jobs	2	7	1	2	4	-	2	2	-
<u>Responses in terms of shortcomings of Negroes themselves</u>									
Negroes' own conduct	5	9	5	7	-	-	6	3	-
Negroes don't stick together	4	1	7	2	3	5	-	5	(6)

# General responses

Discrimination, segregation	4%	2%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	(7)
Reference to inadequate city services	2	-	2	2	4	-	3	4	-
References to schools	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	(2)
All responses indicating that Negroes have no problems peculiar to own group. (Problems are same as those of all others.)	4	7	4	2	1	4	8	3	(2)
All other responses	2	4	2	4	9	-	1	1	-
Don't know, no answer	15	21	8	19	23	23	8	21	(16)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base***	(2,595)	(168)	(96)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(530)	(75)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentageing and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 102

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS AS TO THE MAJOR  
PROBLEMS FACING NEGROES IN NEWARK, BY EDUCATION

Major Problems Facing Negroes:	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
<u>References to housing</u>						
Getting better decent housing	39%	41%	37%	40%	39%	45%
High rents	17	19	15	18	15	18
Housing discrimination	10	9	6	10	12	15
<u>References to employment</u>						
Jobs are scarce	22	20	30	22	17	17
Job discrimination, un- equal job opportunities	19	16	14	21	27	23
Negroes' lack of training, preparation for jobs	2	1	*	3	*	6
<u>Responses in terms of shortcomings of Negroes themselves</u>						
Negroes' own conduct	5	6	2	4	5	5
Negroes don't stick together	4	3	6	5	2	4
<u>General responses</u>						
Discrimination, segregation	4	5	3	2	1	8
Reference to inadequate city services	2	2	4	1	4	-
References to schools	1	-	2	*	2	2
All responses indicating that Negroes have no problems peculiar to own group. (Problems are same as those of all others.)	4	5	4	2	4	8
All other responses	2	4	1	1	2	5
Don't know, no answer	10	11	13	9	8	4
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(713)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.



Table 103

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESIDENTS AS TO THE MAJOR  
PROBLEMS FACING NEGROES IN NEWARK, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Major Problems Facing Negroes:	Total	Socio-Economic Status		
		A & B	C	D
<u>References to housing</u>				
Getting better, decent housing	39%	56%	37%	38%
High rents	17	6	14	21
Housing discrimination	10	11	10	10
<u>References to employment</u>				
Jobs are scarce	22	17	21	22
Job discrimination, unequal job opportunities	19	11	20	20
Negroes' lack of training, preparation for jobs	2	-	4	*
<u>Responses in terms of short- comings of Negroes themselves</u>				
Negroes' own conduct	5	6	5	4
Negroes don't stick together	4	9	5	4
<u>General responses</u>				
Discrimination, segregation	4	5	4	3
References to inadequate city services	2	2	3	2
References to schools	1	3	1	1
All responses indicating that Negroes have no problems pecu- liar to own group. (Problems are same as those of all others.)	4	6	4	4
All other responses	2	3	2	2
Don't know, no answer	10	6	8	12
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

Table 104

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
FOR THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING NEGROES IN NEWARK TODAY,  
BY EDUCATION

<u>Group Responsible:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
The City, local government, the mayor	14%	12%	12%	16%	16%	21%
Landlords, real estate people	11	10	9	11	13	12
Negroes themselves	11	11	10	11	9	12
Employers	10	6	7	13	14	11
Whites	7	7	9	6	6	3
The Federal Government	4	4	5	4	1	1
All other	1	1	1	2	2	-
Don't know who is responsible	10	12	14	9	6	1
No answer	31	36	30	29	31	36
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

\*\*Totals add up to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

#### IV. NEIGHBORHOOD EVALUATION<sup>1/</sup>

In the preceding chapter it was noted that, in general, there is little belief that inter-group tension is present to a major degree in the City of Newark.

In this chapter the focus will be on the evaluations that Newark's citizens make of their own neighborhoods as areas in which to live with particular emphasis placed on those reactions which may be in some way related to the presence of minority groups. Additionally, reasons given by those who say they intend to move from their present location within the next year are examined for their relationship to attitudes and opinions about minority groups.

##### Evaluation of Own Neighborhood

Both white and Negro respondents were asked whether they feel that their neighborhood is a good one in which to live, good in some ways but not in others, or not a very good neighborhood to live in.

On the whole, evaluations made by both groups of respondents show roughly the same distribution of responses among the three categories; Negroes, however, indicate a little more dissatisfaction with their neighborhoods than do whites. The following table shows that a total of thirty-seven per cent of the whites compared with forty-four per cent of the Negroes do not rate their own neighborhood as unqualifiedly good.

<sup>1/</sup>The data reported in this chapter are covered in Tables 105 through 133 of the Statistical Tables.

Table 21

Assessment by white and Negro heads of household of their own residential areas as a place in which to live

<u>Own neighborhood as a place in which to live is:</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Good	63%	56%
Good in some ways	27	32
Not good	10	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(2,595)

Reasonably, there is wide variation in response patterns from neighborhood to neighborhood. In the economically depressed area of Central Business/South Broad Street only about one-fifth (22%) of the white respondents believe their neighborhood to be a good one in which to live, while the majority in the prosperous neighborhoods of Vailsburg (83%), Roseville (72%) and Forest Hill/Silver Lake (70%) are of this opinion.

Out and out rejection of their own neighborhoods by white respondents is greatest in Central Business South Broad Street (43%) and in Central Ward (31%). In Clinton Hill and West Ward, the two white middle class neighborhoods which have experienced the greatest recent influx of Negroes, close to two in five respondents have reservations about their neighborhood, believing that they are good only in some ways.

By and large, satisfaction with one's neighborhood is greater among those whites with more liberal attitudes. Respondents who are in agreement with any of the four discriminatory acts against Negroes are less likely to be satisfied with their neighborhoods than are those who agree with none of these practices. Between fifty-six and fifty-nine per cent of those who would keep Negroes from increased job opportunities, moving into white neighborhoods, obtaining more political power, or holding high political office say their neighborhood is a good one in which to live, compared with the significantly higher figure of seventy-one per cent found among those who accept none of these practices.

The majority (74%) of persons who say there is nothing they dislike about Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors think their neighborhood is a good one in which to live. The proportions are significantly lower among persons who find some or many things to dislike about Negroes and Puerto Ricans in this role.

A negative evaluation of one's own neighborhood on the part of whites is more often attributed to the presence of Negroes in the vicinity than to any other cause. Four out of ten (42%) white respondents who do not unqualifiedly like their neighborhoods think this way, and close to that proportion (36%) speak of the neighborhood as having an "undesirable element" in it. To what extent this latter term is intended to mean or include Negroes is not known, but it seems safe to assume that some whites would use a generalized response of this type rather than single out a minority group.

The presence of Negroes is considered a negative factor of a neighborhood more frequently by whites who live in areas where this minority group is present in large numbers. For example, in Central Ward two-thirds (66%) of the whites who had some or many reservations about their neighborhood attributed their dislike to the fact that Negroes live there. About half of this group in Clinton Hill (50%) and West Ward (47%) said this.

Persons who are accepting of Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors are far less likely to attribute their lack of satisfaction with their neighborhoods to the presence of Negroes than are those who find some or many things to dislike about them in this role. References to the presence of an undesirable element in the neighborhood are also fewer among the group with the more liberal attitudes.

Table 22

Proportions of white respondents who attribute their lack of satisfaction with their neighborhoods to the presence of minority groups or to some nonspecified undesirable group<sup>(1)</sup>

Lack of satisfaction with neighborhood attributed by	Total	Attitude toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors		
		Acceptance	Partial Acceptance	Rejection
Presence of Negroes	42%	21%	43%	56%
Presence of Puerto Ricans	9%	3%	6%	14%
Presence of other racial groups	3%	3%	3%	1%
Presence of undesirable element in neighbor- hood	36%	27%	35%	41%
Base	(2,051)	(480)	(718)	(795)

(1) Asked only of those white respondents who say their neighborhoods are good only in some ways or are not good places in which to live.

A great many white respondents (47%) among those who feel something is wrong with their neighborhoods are unprepared to say who should do something about it. The city authorities are the ones most often (28%) held accountable for correcting a bad situation, and the police (14%) are the second most frequently mentioned group. Nearly one in ten (8%) feel that it is up to the people themselves to do something about improving their neighborhoods. One group (7%) could not say who should take steps but replied only that the neighborhood "should be segregated."

The fact that, over-all, Negroes in Newark are somewhat less satisfied with their neighborhoods as areas in which to live than are whites is to a large extent a reflection of the opinions of the Negroes who live in Central Ward. This economically depressed area contains about two-fifths (39%) of all of Newark's Negroes and since, by objective measures, it does have many undesirable features for a residential area it is reasonable that not many of its residents would judge it to be a good place in which to live.

One-fourth (26%) of the Negroes who live there reject it outright as a neighborhood in which to live and nearly two-fifths (38%) believe it to be good only in some ways.

On the other hand, a high proportion of the Negroes who do not live in Central Ward consider the neighborhoods in which they live to be good ones.

In Ironbound more than three-fourths (78%) think this. Around two-thirds of those in West Ward (69%), Weequahic/Dayton Street (68%), Clinton Hill (65%), and in Central Business/South Broad (64%) are of this opinion.

Since the majority of Negroes who had objections to their neighborhoods live in Central Ward, reasons given by all Negroes in Newark who feel this way are largely a reflection of those enumerated by Central Ward residents. Obviously, reasons given by Negroes differ sharply with those given by whites, who emphasized the presence of Negroes as a motivating factor in their dislike. Three in ten (31%) of the Negroes who have objections dislike the noisy and rowdy people who share their neighborhoods. Other reasons which reflect on the people of the areas involve excessive drinking and too many bars (20%), juvenile delinquency (17%), and crimes (16%).

Complaints about housing are higher among Negroes than among whites; one-fifth (20%) of the Negroes who have some dissatisfaction with their neighborhoods speak of housing and/or neighborhood deterioration, and eight per cent mention that the housing is overcrowded.

Facilities provided by the city are also often considered to be inadequate or lacking. Nearly a fifth (18%) of the dissatisfied group say that the streets and sidewalks are in need of repair, an eighth (12%) cite the lack of recreational facilities for children; five per cent consider police protection and law enforcement to be inadequate; and, an eighth (12%) mention miscellaneous ways in which they believe the city is derelict in its duty.



Compared with the whites, few Negro heads of household with objections to their neighborhoods do not have some idea of who they think should be responsible for changing the situation. Half (48%) believe the problems should be dealt with by the city authorities and a fifth (21%) hold the police responsible for improving things. A small proportion, thirteen per cent, believe the residents of the neighborhoods themselves should correct the situation, and eleven per cent place the responsibility on landlords.

#### Plans for Moving

Both white and Negro respondents were asked whether they intend to move within the next year, and if so, to what area they planned to move.

A fifth (20%) of the Negro heads of household, and close to that proportion of the whites (16%) report that they intend to move away from their present dwelling within the next year. (It was pointed out in Volume I of this report that such statements of moving intentions do not mean that the persons will actually carry through with such plans.) These figures are roughly comparable with recent statistics which shows that about one-fifth of the total U.S. population moves within a year.<sup>1/</sup>

White respondents who live in Central Business/South Broad Street are more likely than those in any other neighborhood to indicate plans to

<sup>1/</sup>According to information compiled by the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," 1958 edition, approximately one person in five changes his address during the period of a year. Between April 1956 and April 1957, 80.1 per cent of the total U.S. population remained at the same address; 19.4 per cent had changed addresses; 0.5 per cent were abroad.

change their place of residence; one-third (32%) say they intend to do so. Those living in Roseville (8%) and Ironbound (9%) show the least inclination toward moving.

Almost half of the Negroes who have moving intentions presently live in Central Ward.

Of the whites who plan to change address, more than half (55%) say that they will leave Newark proper - either by moving to the suburbs or away from the Newark area entirely. Among the comparable group of Negroes, nearly two-thirds (65%) intend to stay within Newark's boundaries, either near their present location (21%) or in another Newark neighborhood (44%).

Table 23

Area to which white and Negro heads of household say they intend to move(1)

<u>Plan to move:</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Near present location	8%	21%
To other Newark neighborhood	18	44
To the suburbs	28	8
Away from area	27	11
No answer	19	16
	—	—
Total	100%	100%
Base	(868)	(509)

(1) Asked only of those respondents who say they plan to move within the next year.

On the whole, the motivating factors behind the moving plans of white heads of household were most often expressed in terms of physical considerations of the dwellings or neighborhoods in which they live, rather than in terms of the movement of Negroes into the area. There are some people, however, who indicate that the presence of Negroes in the neighborhood has influenced their decision. Nonetheless, feelings about Negroes and Puerto Ricans do not appear to have the importance among reasons for moving as they had among reasons for dissatisfaction with their neighborhoods as places in which to live. A large proportion of whites with moving intentions (43%) are unable to verbalize a reason for their decision to leave their present address.

Table 24

Reasons given by white respondents for planning to move(1)

<u>Reasons related to minority groups</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Negroes moving in, don't want to live with Negroes	16%
Negroes commit crimes, make neighborhood unsafe	3
Don't want to raise children with Negroes	1
Negro children wild, undisciplined	*
Puerto Ricans moving into neighborhood	2
<u>Other Reasons</u>	
Specific housing not adequate	28
Purely individual or personal reasons: changing job, etc.	16
Rents, taxes too high	11
Buying a home	8
General deterioration of the neighborhood	8
Just don't like neighborhood - unspecified	7
All references to not wanting to raise children in neighborhood	4
Low class, bad element coming into neighborhood	3
(General) crime in neighborhood	2
Schools in neighborhood are no good	1
Children in neighborhood are wild, undisciplined	1
All other reasons	2
No answer	43
Total(2)	100%
Base	(868)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent

(1)Asked only of the white respondents who say they intend to move within the next year.

(2)Total add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Reasonably, dislike of sharing their neighborhoods with Negroes was more often given as the motivation for planning to move by those whites who approve of the various acts of discrimination against Negroes than among persons who do not give such approval.

Negroes who plan to change their place of residence are almost wholly concerned with their physical surroundings. Additionally, contrary to the findings reported for whites, only a bare minimum (6%) were not able to say why they planned to move.

Since almost half the Negroes who have such plans live in Central Ward, reasons given for moving by all Newark's Negroes who say they plan to do so are to a large extent a reflection of those given by the residents of Central Ward. The need for better, more adequate housing was mentioned by half (52%) of the intended movers, and high rents by a fourth (24%). Of the remaining reasons, most were concerned with the undesirable state of the neighborhood in one way or another.

## SUMMARY

### Evaluation of Own Neighborhood

The majority of both white and Negro heads of household in Newark are satisfied with their neighborhoods as places in which to live.

The presence of minority groups is the cause for discontent most frequently verbalized by those whites who think there are some or many things wrong with their neighborhoods. In view of this fact it follows that dissatisfaction with their neighborhoods is more often found among whites with less liberal attitudes toward minorities than among the more liberal minded.

The majority of those Negroes who find some or many things wrong with their residential areas presently live in Central Ward, an area which is known to have objective disadvantages. In giving the reasons for their dissatisfaction, these Negroes focus on certain aspects of anti-social behavior on the part of their neighbors and the physical conditions of the buildings and neighborhood in general.

### Plans for Moving

Something under one-fifth of Newark's heads of households presently have intentions to move within the next year.<sup>1/</sup> Over half of the whites

<sup>1/</sup>For further analysis of the movement of Newark's households see Volume I, Section II, "Household Population Movement."

with such plans say they will leave Newark for its suburbs or away from the area entirely; about one-fifth of the Negroes who intend to move say they will leave the city proper.

While a large share of the whites with moving plans indicate no reasons for such intentions, the majority of those with reasons state that physical aspects of their surroundings motivated their decision. The presence of minority groups in the neighborhood has not influenced these decisions to move to the same extent that their presence has caused residents to be discontented with the areas in which they live.

Nearly half the Negro heads of households with plans for moving within the next year presently live in Central Ward. Negroes who plan to move are almost wholly concerned with improving their physical environment.

Table 105

EVALUATION BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF THEIR PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD  
AS A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Evaluation of Neighborhood	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
		Lake	Neck	Ward	Broad St.	Ironbound	Dayton St.	Hill	Vailsburg	Ward	Roseville
A good neighborhood in which to live	63%	70%	59%	31%	22%	74%	67%	45%	33%	45%	72%
Neighborhood good in some ways	27	23	29	38	35	22	26	38	15	39	23
Not a good neighborhood in which to live	10	7	12	31	43	4	7	17	2	16	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(723)	(841)	(469)



Table 106

EVALUATION BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF THEIR  
PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE IN WHICH  
TO LIVE, BY EDUCATION

Evaluation of Neighborhoods:	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
A good neighborhood in which to live	63%	66%	60%	60%	59%	63%
Neighborhood good in some ways	27	22	29	29	30	27
Not a good neighborhood in which to live	10	12	11	10	11	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 107

EVALUATION BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF THEIR  
PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE IN WHICH  
TO LIVE, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Evaluation of Neighborhood:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
A good neighborhood in which to live	63%	69%	63%	54%
Neighborhood good in some ways	27	26	28	28
Not a good neigh- borhood in which to live	10	5	9	18
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bases	(5,517)	(878)	(3,629)	(752)

Table 108

EVALUATION BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF THEIR PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE IN WHICH  
TO LIVE, BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

<u>Evaluation of Neighborhood</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
A good neighborhood in which to live	63%	59%	59%	56%	56%	71%
Neighborhood good in some ways	27	27	29	32	32	23
Not a good neighborhood in which to live	10	14	12	12	12	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,405)	(3,552)	(2,090)	(1,852)	(1,689)

Table 109

EVALUATION BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF THEIR PRESENT  
 NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY  
 ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

<u>Evaluation of Neighborhood</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
A good neighborhood in which to live	63%	74%	52%	58%
Neighborhood good in some ways	27	19	39	27
Not a good neighborhood in which to live	10	7	9	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,819)	(1,505)	(1,914)

Table 110

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR FEELING THAT THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD IS NOT ENTIRELY  
A GOOD PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Reasons	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Central Newark	Central Business/ South Ward	Central Business/ Broad St.	Weequahic/ Ironbound	Clinton Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	West Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
<u>Responses in terms of racial groups</u>											
Presence of Negroes	42%	23%	39%	66%	(41)	45%	42%	50%	3%	47%	44%
Presence of Puerto Ricans	9	-	16	9	(20)	24	6	6	-	5	4
Presence of all other racial groups	3	-	2	3	(5)	4	5	4	1	3	-
<u>Responses in terms of the neighborhood in general</u>											
General undesirable element in the neighborhood	36	22	42	46	(27)	23	42	38	26	40	21
Bad behavior of the people	17	11	19	17	(33)	23	8	19	12	9	6
Children are bad	13	20	17	8	(24)	10	10	11	13	12	13
Complaints about housing	9	14	10	5	(13)	4	10	17	16	4	5
Crime, thefts	8	8	7	10	(15)	3	8	4	4	13	4
Property run down, dirty	7	2	7	8	(9)	11	5	6	8	9	5
Inadequacy of schools, playgrounds	7	4	5	4	(7)	8	6	14	6	7	9
Lack of police protection	5	10	6	10	(2)	3	4	5	3	7	2
Other city services inadequate	6	5	2	2	(3)	9	6	7	12	6	14
Hard to raise children here	5	5	3	10	(2)	3	8	2	4	4	5
Miscellaneous complaints about the neighborhood	10	24	18	13	(13)	19	18	13	26	17	22
All other complaints about people	2	-	2	1	(-)	3	-	4	-	1	5
General, non-specific responses	4	-	3	1	(3)	6	11	2	-	3	6
Don't know	2	5	*	3	(-)	4	-	1	5	1	2
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,051)	(118)	(269)	(135)	(97)	(182)	(290)	(254)	(119)	(453)	(123)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that their neighborhood is not good in some ways or not a good place to live. The base for Central Business/South Broad St. is too small for percentaging, and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 111

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR FEELING THAT  
THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD IS NOT ENTIRELY A GOOD  
PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY EDUCATION

Reasons	Total	Education				
		None or	Completed	Some	Completed	College
		Some Grade School	Grade School	High School	High School	
<u>Responses in terms of racial groups</u>						
Presence of Negroes	42%	62%	49%	46%	34%	17%
Presence of Puerto Ricans	9	13	13	9	6	2
Presence of all other racial groups	3	7	3	2	3	-
<u>Responses in terms of the neighborhood in general</u>						
General undesirable element in the neighborhood	36	42	34	35	32	32
Bad behavior of the people	17	12	22	21	14	13
Children are bad	13	8	16	16	10	11
Complaints about housing	9	4	5	11	9	19
Crime, thefts	8	11	9	10	7	5
Property run down, dirty	7	7	10	6	6	6
Inadequacy of schools, playgrounds	7	*	6	6	10	16
Lack of police protection	5	5	5	6	7	3
Other city services inadequate	6	3	4	6	8	10
Hard to raise children here	5	2	7	7	4	4
Miscellaneous complaints about the neighborhood	18	10	10	19	20	35
All other complaints about people	2	2	2	*	3	-
General, non-specific responses	4	4	3	3	6	2
Don't know	2	2	4	2	1	-
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,051)	(304)	(468)	(445)	(536)	(206)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live.

Table 112

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR FEELING THAT  
THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD IS NOT ENTIRELY A GOOD  
PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>Responses in terms of racial groups</u>				
Presence of Negroes	42%	25%	43%	57%
Presence of Puerto Ricans	9	5	7	14
Presence of all other racial groups	3	7	2	2
<u>Responses in terms of the neighborhood</u>				
General undesirable element in the neighborhood	36	39	34	37
Bad behavior of the people	17	9	18	17
Children are bad	13	7	14	12
Complaints about housing	9	12	9	5
Crime, thefts	8	11	8	8
Property rundown, dirty	7	12	9	5
Inadequacy of schools, playgrounds	7	9	8	3
Lack of police protection	5	3	6	4
Other city services inadequate	6	7	7	2
Hard to raise children here	5	6	5	6
Miscellaneous complaints about the neighborhood	18	30	18	9
All other complaints about people	2	2	3	2
General, non-specific responses	4	4	3	4
Don't know	2	1	1	2
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,051)	(275)	(1,345)	(341)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live.

Table 113

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR FEELING THAT  
THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD IS NOT ENTIRELY A GOOD PLACE IN WHICH  
TO LIVE, BY ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

Reasons	Total	Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors		
		Acceptance	Partial	
			Acceptance	Rejection
<u>Response in terms of racial groups</u>				
Presence of Negroes	42%	21%	43%	56%
Presence of Puerto Ricans	9	3	6	14
Presence of all other racial groups	3	3	3	1
<u>Responses in terms of the neighborhood</u>				
General undesirable element in the neighborhood	36	27	35	41
Bad behavior of the people	17	21	14	17
Children are bad	13	16	12	12
Complaints about housing	9	11	12	5
Crime, thefts	8	7	6	11
Property run down, dirty	7	7	6	9
Inadequacy of schools, playgrounds	7	9	9	4
Lack of police protection	5	8	6	3
Other city services inadequate	6	4	7	6
Hard to raise children here	5	5	4	6
Miscellaneous complaints about the neighborhood	18	21	19	14
All other complaints about people	2	1	2	1
General, non-specific responses	4	3	3	4
Don't know	2	2	2	1
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,051)	(480)	(718)	(793)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that their neighborhood is  
only good in some ways or not a good place to live.



Table 114

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR CORRECTING WHAT IS  
WRONG WITH THE NEIGHBORHOOD, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central West Broad St.	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
City authorities	28%	33%	31%	26%	(27)	24%	30%	27%	27%	26%	25%
Police	14	26	16	19	(21)	12	7	14	4	15	8
The people themselves	8	4	10	4	(14)	4	3	10	9	8	11
Neighborhood should be segregated	7	2	6	3	(15)	9	10	11	3	7	5
Landlords	4	5	5	7	(-)	3	2	8	2	1	4
Schools	2	-	1	-	(-)	-	*	7	-	2	-
Don't know	47	31	51	48	(34)	49	56	37	37	51	50
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,051)	(118)	(269)	(135)	(97)	(182)	(290)	(254)	(119)	(453)	(123)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live. The base for Central Business/South Broad Street is too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 115

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
FOR CORRECTING WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE  
NEIGHBORHOOD, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
City authorities	28%	37%	28%	19%
Police	14	8	14	13
The people themselves	8	4	9	6
Neighborhood should be segregated	7	1	7	9
Landlords	5	-	5	4
Schools	3	6	1	1
Don't know	47	43	45	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,051)	(275)	(1,345)	(341)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live.

Table 116

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR  
 CORRECTING WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE NEIGHBORHOOD, BY  
 ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
City authorities	26%	24%	26%	30%
Police	14	17	14	12
The people themselves	8	9	7	6
Neighborhood should be segregated	7	1	4	13
Landlords	5	1	5	4
Schools	3	4	3	2
Don't know	47	46	44	48
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(2,051)	(480)	(718)	(793)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live.

Table 117

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS SAY THEY INTEND  
TO MOVE WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Intend to Move</u>	<u>Total</u>	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dixton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville
Yes	16%	17%	20%	15%	32%	9%	16%	20%	14%	20%	8%
No	75	74	71	70	56	83	73	70	81	71	83
Don't know	9	9	9	15	12	8	11	10	5	9	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

Table 118

PROPORTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WITHIN  
VARIOUS SUB-GROUPS WHO SAY THEY INTEND  
TO MOVE WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR

	<u>Per Cent Who Intend to Move</u>
<u>Education</u>	
None or some grade school	9%
Completed grade school	14%
Some high school	15%
Completed high school	18%
Some or completed college	23%
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>	
A & B	16%
C	15%
D	13%
<u>Religion</u>	
Catholic	14%
Protestant	21%
Jewish	21%
<u>Agreement With Four Suggested Acts Involving Discrimination Against Negroes</u>	
<u>Negroes should be kept from:</u>	
Increased job opportunities	15%
Moving into white neighborhoods	17%
Obtaining more political power	16%
Holding high political office	14%
<u>Agree with none of these</u>	14%

Table 119

AREA TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS SAY  
THEY INTEND TO MOVE, BY EDUCATION

<u>Intend to Move:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Near present location	8%	(16)	5%	7%	7%	1%
To other Newark neighborhoods	18	(20)	20	30	15	10
To suburbs	28	(16)	34	20	28	39
Away from area	27	(15)	21	23	29	41
No answer	19	(19)	20	20	21	9
Total	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(860)	(88)	(168)	(178)	(231)	(158)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say they intend to move within the next year. The base for "none or some grade school" is too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 120

AREA TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS SAY  
THEY INTEND TO MOVE, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Intend to Move:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Near present location	8%	4%	7%	11%
To other Newark neighborhoods	18	11	19	31
To suburbs	28	35	30	14
Away from area	27	38	26	19
No answer	19	12	18	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(868)	(137)	(540)	(134)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say they intend to move within the next year.

Table 121

AREA TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS SAY THEY INTEND TO MOVE,  
BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

<u>Intend to Move:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
Near present location	7%	7%	6%	9%	7%	9%
To other Newark neighborhood	19	23	20	19	20	20
To suburbs	28	26	30	25	25	24
Away from area	27	25	25	22	19	33
No answer	19	19	19	25	29	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(868)	(216)	(592)	(344)	(306)	(234)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that they intend to move within the next year.



Table 122

## REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR PLANNING TO MOVE, BY EDUCATION

		Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
<u>Reasons Related to Minority Groups</u>						
Negroes moving in, don't want to live with Negroes	16%	(13)	24%	11%	21%	7%
Negroes commit crimes, make neighborhood unsafe	3	(-)	-	8	2	6
Don't want to raise children with Negroes	1	(-)	2	1	-	5
Negro children wild, undisciplined	*	(-)	2	-	-	-
Puerto Ricans moving into neighborhood	2	(-)	1	3	4	-
<u>Other Reasons</u>						
Specific housing not adequate	28%	(31)	17%	25%	32%	25%
Purely individual or personal reasons: changing job, etc.	16	(11)	18	19	12	19
Rents, taxes too high	11	(17)	7	14	13	10
Buying a home	8	(2)	2	8	4	26
General deterioration of the neighborhood	8	(-)	8	2	14	13
Just don't like neighborhood - unspecified	7	(8)	5	8	6	7
All references to not wanting to raise children in neighborhood	4	(1)	1	4	10	4
Low class, bad element coming into neighborhood	3	(4)	4	2	3	-
Crime in neighborhood generally	2	(2)	4	-	3	-
Schools in neighborhood are no good	1	(-)	-	2	1	-
Children in neighborhood are wild, undisciplined	1	(1)	-	-	3	-
All other reasons	2	(-)	4	1	2	3
No answer	43	(36)	45	49	29	57
Total**	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(868)	(88)	(168)	(178)	(231)	(158)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of the white respondents who say they intend to move within the next year. For the "none or some grade school" group the base for percentaging is too small and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 123

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
FOR PLANNING TO MOVE, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

	Total	Religious Background		
		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish
<u>Reasons Related to Minority Groups</u>				
Negroes moving in, don't want to live with Negroes	16%	16%	21%	13%
Negroes commit crimes, make neighborhood unsafe	3	2	4	7
Don't want to raise children with Negroes	1	1	-	5
Negro children wild, undisciplined	*	1	-	-
Puerto Ricans moving into neighborhood	2	3	1	-
<u>Other Reasons</u>				
Specific housing not adequate	28%	26%	23%	43%
Purely individual or personal reasons: changing job, etc.	16	16	24	8
Rents, taxes too high	11	9	16	10
Buying a home	8	9	6	10
General deterioration of the neighborhood	8	7	13	8
Just don't like neighborhood - unspecified	7	8	9	3
All references to not wanting to raise children in neighborhood	4	5	3	4
Low class, bad element coming into neighborhood	3	3	3	-
Crime in neighborhood generally	2	2	4	-
Schools in neighborhood are no good	1	1	1	1
Children in neighborhood are wild, undisciplined	1	1	-	-
All other reasons	2	1	-	9
No answer	43	42	48	44
<hr/>				
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(868)	(506)	(184)	(136)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of the white respondents who say they intend to move within the next year.

Table 124

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR PLANNING TO MOVE, BY AGREEMENT  
WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

	Negroes Should be Kept From:					
	Total	Increased Job Opportunities	Moving Into White Neighborhoods	Obtaining More Political Power	Holding High Political Offices	Agree With None of These
<u>Reasons Related to Minority Groups</u>						
Negroes moving in, don't want to live with Negroes	16%	22%	20%	20%	21%	5%
Negroes commit crimes, make neighborhood unsafe	3	4	2	5	2	1
Don't want to raise children with Negroes	1	1	1	2	*	-
Negro children wild, undisciplined	*	-	1	1	1	-
Puerto Ricans moving into neighborhood	2	1	2	2	5	*
<u>Other Reasons</u>						
Specific housing not adequate	28%	19%	27%	25%	25%	33%
Purely individual or personal reasons: changing job, etc.	16	9	12	9	9	27
Rents, taxes too high	11	8	12	13	14	11
Buying a home	8	6	8	4	6	8
General deterioration of the neighborhood	8	6	9	7	6	5
Just don't like neighborhood - unspecified	7	19	9	12	9	2
All references to not wanting to raise children in neighborhood	4	6	5	4	4	2
Low class, bad element coming into neighborhood	3	3	3	3	3	2
Crime in neighborhood generally	2	2	3	3	4	1
Schools in neighborhood are no good	1	-	-	1	1	1
Children in neighborhood are wild, undisciplined	1	3	1	2	2	1
All other reasons	2	-	2	1	1	3
No answer	43	42	40	36	36	54
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(868)	(216)	(592)	(344)	(306)	(234)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of the white respondents who say they intend to move within the next year.

Table 125

## EVALUATION BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF THEIR PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD

## AS A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Evaluation of Neighborhood</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Iron- bound</u>	<u>Weequa- hick/ Dayton Street</u>	<u>Clin- ton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Rose- ville</u>
A good neighborhood in which to live	56%	58%	36%	64%	78%	68%	65%	69%	(51)
Neighborhood good in some ways	32	37	33	26	18	30	31	28	(22)
Not a good neighborhood in which to live	12	5	26	10	4	2	4	3	(2)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentaging, and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 126

EVALUATION BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF THEIR PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD  
AS A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY EDUCATION

<u>Evaluation of Neighborhood</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
A good neighborhood in which to live	56%	61%	66%	53%	52%	31%
Neighborhood good in some ways	32	25	25	37	37	52
Not a good neighborhood in which to live	12	14	9	10	11	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2595)	(709)	(385)	(736)	(485)	(144)

Table 127

EVALUATION BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF THEIR PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD  
AS A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Evaluation of Neighborhood</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
A good neighborhood in which to live	56%	40%	58%	56%
Neighborhood good in some ways	32	45	33	29
Not a good neighborhood in which to live	12	15	9	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2595)	(135)	(1149)	(1119)

Table 128

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS WHO LIVE IN  
CENTRAL WARD AND CLINTON HILL FOR FEELING THAT THEIR  
NEIGHBORHOOD IS NOT ENTIRELY A GOOD PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>
Neighborhood noisy, people are rowdy	31%	34%	31%
Housing and/or neighborhood deterioration	20	23	18
Too many taverns, bars; drunken men on streets	20	27	14
Streets, sidewalks need repair; bad street lighting, dirty streets	18	15	34
Juvenile delinquency	17	18	16
Crimes; robberies, muggings, fights, etc., unsafe to walk on streets	16	23	8
No recreation facilities for children	12	11	13
All other references to lack of facilities; bad transportation, no conveniences, dangerous street crossings, etc.	12	9	16
Bad neighborhood to raise children	10	14	8
Overcrowding, overcrowded housing	8	6	19
No police protection, not enough police	5	6	2
High rent	5	5	6
Schools crowded, bad, far away	2	*	1
Lack of garbage collection	1	1	4
All other responses	3	*	1
Don't know	1	1	-
No answer	2	1	2
Total**	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(1147)	(629)	(111)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live. The number of Negro respondents who feel this way and who live in neighborhoods other than Central Ward and Clinton Hill is too small to report.

Table 129

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
WHO LIVE IN CENTRAL WARD AND CLINTON HILL FOR  
CORRECTING WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE NEIGHBORHOOD

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>
City authorities	48%	51%	45%
The police	21	24	19
The people themselves	13	15	9
Landlords	11	14	5
All other responses	1	2	-
Don't know	16	13	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total**	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(1147)	(629)	(111)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live. The number of Negro respondents who feel this way and who live in neighborhoods other than Central Ward and Clinton Hill is too small to report.



Table 130

## ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS FOR CORRECTING

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE NEIGHBORHOOD, BY EDUCATION

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
City authorities	48%	42%	47%	46%	56%	63%
The police	21	29	19	22	16	12
The people themselves	13	9	22	14	16	8
Landlords	11	11	11	12	11	11
All other responses	1	2	-	1	1	2
Don't know	16	19	16	14	13	13
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(1147)	(185)	(130)	(348)	(232)	(101)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that their neighborhood is only good in some ways or not a good place to live.

Table 131

EXTENT TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS SAY THEY  
INTEND TO MOVE WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Intend To Move:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	Central Business/ South		<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
				<u>Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>				
Yes	20%	12%	25%	18%	25%	14%	18%	17%	(3)
No	64	76	53	78	66	70	70	69	(64)
Don't know	15	8	21	4	9	15	11	14	(0)
No answer	1	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	(-)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*In Roseville the base for percentaging is too small and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 132

AREA TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS WHO LIVE IN  
CENTRAL WARD SAY THEY INTEND TO MOVE

<u>Intend to Move:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>
Near present location	21%	15%
To other Newark neighborhood	44	50
To suburbs	8	13
Away from area	11	10
No answer	16	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base**	(509)	(247)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that they intend to move within the next year. The number of such respondents who live in neighborhoods other than Central Ward is too small to report.

Table 133

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS WHO LIVE  
IN CENTRAL WARD FOR PLANNING TO MOVE

<u>Reasons:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>
Specific housing not adequate	25%	62%
Rents too high	24	15
General deterioration of the neighborhood	12	17
Personal reasons; changing job, etc.	8	5
Bad, undesirable element in the neighborhood	5	1
All references to not wanting to raise children in the neighborhood	5	6
Buying own home	3	3
Moving to public housing project, want to move to project	2	2
Crime in neighborhood	1	-
Specific mention of neighborhood being a "Ghetto," segregated, etc.	1	1
All other reasons	4	6
No answer	6	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total**	100%	100%
Base***	(509)	(247)

\*\*Adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say they intend to move in the next year. The number of such respondents who live in neighborhoods other than Central Ward is too small to report.

V. SERVICES PROVIDED BY CITY AND PRIVATE AGENCIES IN NEWARK<sup>1/</sup>

Certain public services which are theoretically, if not actually, available to all citizens of a community, may on occasion be subject to charges of discrimination (or, possibly, to charges that not enough discrimination is being practiced). This includes services which are either supplied by the local government and supported by taxpayers (schools, police force, etc.) as well as some which may be supported privately, but which perform a broad public service (some hospitals, welfare agencies, and so forth).

This chapter examines the opinions and beliefs of Newark residents about selected basic services in their city, and the extent to which it is believed that the two races receive both equal and appropriate treatment. The services under examination in the following include the school system (the extent of integration, people's feelings about integration, and a comparison of schools in white and Negro neighborhoods), the police force (differential treatment for Negroes and Puerto Ricans); garbage collection and recreation facilities (adequacy of services provided to white and Negro neighborhoods); and health and welfare institutions (equality of treatment for whites and Negroes).

Newark's Schools

Since the Supreme Court decision in 1954, integration of schools has been perhaps the most widely discussed aspect of Negro-white relations and is

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<sup>1/</sup>The data reported in this chapter are covered in Tables 134 through 192 of the Statistical Tables.

therefore an issue on which most people are likely to have an opinion. Respondents in this survey, while not asked directly for their opinions concerning school integration, were queried indirectly on the subject.

This section will treat the satisfaction and dissatisfaction of Newark's heads of households with the extent of integration in the schools of their city, and how Newark's parents react to attendance of their own children in mixed schools. Also included here is an evaluation of school facilities available in white neighborhoods as compared with those in Negro neighborhoods.

The extent of integration in schools is a concomitant of the racial patterns of residence. Where Negroes live in neighborhoods with whites it follows that Negro and white children will attend school together. Schools in predominantly Negro neighborhoods and those in areas where few, if any, Negroes live will reflect little evidence of integration.

#### The Extent of Integration in Newark's Schools

Both white and Negro respondents were asked for their opinions concerning whether the Newark school system "should do more or less than it does now in mixing children of different races in the city schools, or do they handle things about right now?"

As the following table shows, a majority of Negroes (52%) approve of the way the school system is handling integration at present, while seventeen per cent think it should do more.

The whites are more likely than the Negroes to have no opinion at all; forty-three per cent of the white respondents did not report any feeling one way or the other, despite the degree of discussion that has existed nationally on the subject of school integration. It does not seem to be a topic which Newark's white citizens have thought much about in terms of their own community. Even among the Negroes, thirty per cent had no opinion on the matter. Thus, while the subject may be a cause for discontent or criticism by a certain portion of the white population - the ten per cent who think too much mixing is going on - school integration is a topic which does not stir up much opinion one way or the other among whites. Furthermore, it arouses more opinions of satisfaction than dissatisfaction among Negroes.

Table 25

Opinions of white and Negro heads of households  
concerning present state of school integration in Newark

With regard to the mixing of children of different races in the city <u>schools, the school system should do</u>		
	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
More	3%	17%
Less	10	1
About right at present	44	52
Don't know, no answer	43	30
	-----	-----
Total	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(2,595)

White respondents who believe that more mixing should be done are more often found among the college-educated, those in the upper socio-economic category, and among Jews, than they are among other sub-groups. Greater mixing was more often called for by the college-educated Negroes, those in the upper socio-economic status groups, and among those with northern-born heads of households than it was in the remaining sub-groups.

Reasons advanced for more mixing of the two races in the schools, by both the whites and Negroes who did so, were all essentially related to promoting better understanding and lessening friction between the two groups.

Among the whites who think there should be less mixing in the schools, half were unable to account for this belief. Negro children were considered undesirable because of their personal traits, they are called "rough," "dirty," "fresh," and so forth, by fifteen per cent of those desiring more segregation. Five per cent felt that less mixing would result in the elimination of small minorities in the schools, and three per cent felt that white children suffer in school because of the "inferior intelligence" of Negro children. The remainder of those whites who claim there is too much mixing simply call upon their beliefs in segregation to support their opinions.

#### Reactions to Own Child's Attendance in Mixed School

Both white and Negro respondents with children in school were asked whether the one attended by their youngest school age child also had pupils of the opposite race, and, if so, to what extent the school's enrolment was comprised of children of the opposite race.



The estimates of the extent of school integration are probably closely related to the actual situation in Newark. Nevertheless, they are presented in this report not as findings on the frequency with which whites and Negroes attend school together, but as findings on the extent to which parents feel they are attending school together. To some extent, the amount of concern parents have with the issues of school integration will affect their perception of the reality.

Essentially all Negro children attend schools which have at least a few white children; the majority of white children attend schools with some Negro pupils. Table 26 shows that among white parents with school age children, one in eight (12%) say there are no Negroes in the school attended by their youngest school age child, only one per cent of such Negro parents make the same statement with regard to white children.

In the case of both Negroes and whites, most parents report that their youngest school age child attends a school in which his own race is in the majority; whites generally attend schools which are more than half white, and Negroes attend schools with mostly Negro pupils. Among the whites, twelve per cent report Negro students in the majority in their child's school, while a quarter of the Negro parents (24%) said whites outnumbered Negroes in their child's school.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup>This is consistent with findings that six per cent of Newark's white population lives in predominantly non-white neighborhoods, while twenty-two per cent of Newark's non-whites live in predominantly white neighborhoods. See Chapter I, Table 1.

Table 26

Attendance of youngest school age child  
of white and Negro parents in schools with children of the opposite race<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>School attended by youngest school age child has children of opposite race:</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Yes	84%	98%
Opposite race is small in number	40	24
Quite a few of opposite race, but less than half	30	46
More than half are of opposite race	12	24
No answer	2	4
No	12	1
Don't know	4	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base	(2,094)	(1,071)

(1) Asked only of parents with at least one child in school.

One-fourth (26%) of those white parents whose youngest school age child attends a school with at least some Negro pupils do not favor the idea of their children going to schools with a large number of Negroes. The remainder are about equally divided between acceptance of (39%) and indifference to (35%) the presence of many Negro students in their children's schools.

The majority (70%) of Negro parents express no objections to their child attending school with many whites, essentially all of the remainder do not care one way or the other.

Table 27

Reactions of white and Negro parents to attendance  
of own child in a school with many students of the opposite race <sup>(1)</sup>

Would you rather have your son (daughter) <u>go to school without many Negroes/whites?</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Yes	26%	1%
No	39%	70%
Don't care	35%	29%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base	(1,767)	(1,051)

(1) Asked only of parents whose youngest school age child attends a school with students of the opposite race.

The attitudes of white parents toward the attendance of their own child in a school with many Negroes, are, in the main, consistent with their attitudes toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors. Only fifteen per cent of those who accept these minority groups in the neighbor role dislike the idea of an integrated school for their child, while nearly two-thirds (63%) of those who reject Negroes and Puerto Ricans as neighbors feel this way.

Most white parents who dislike the idea of their children attending school with many Negroes, associate various forms of anti-social behavior with Negro children. More than one-fourth (28%) feel that Negro children indulge in physical violence - fighting, stealing, attacking whites, and so forth. Other unacceptable behavior, according to another fifth (20%)

of these respondents, stems from differences in background which produce a lack of cleanliness, bad manners, and differences in temperament between the two races. A smaller proportion (8%) feel that the "stupidity" and "ignorance" of Negro children lowers the educational standards in schools. A little more than a third (35%) supply no reason but simply repeat their basic belief in segregation - "Negroes should be in schools by themselves," or, "I just don't like Negroes."

#### Comparison of City Schools in White and Negro Neighborhoods

All white and Negro heads of households were asked how they felt about the city schools in Negro neighborhoods as compared with those in white neighborhoods.

.. fair proportion in each race have no opinion on the quality of schools provided by the city in the two types of neighborhood. It is reasonable that many people would not be aware of the school facilities other than those in their own neighborhood, and even that some persons, especially those without children, might not be motivated to know about the quality of schools available right in their own neighborhood.

Inequities in favor of schools provided by the city in white neighborhoods over those in Negro neighborhoods are seen by very few whites (7%) and by one-fifth (20%) of the Negroes.

Table 28

Evaluation by white and Negro heads of households  
of city schools in Negro neighborhoods  
as compared with those in white neighborhoods

<u>City schools are:</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Not as good in Negro as in white neighborhoods	7%	20%
Better in Negro neighborhoods	1%	*
Just as good in Negro as in white neighborhoods	45%	40%
Don't know, no answer	47%	40%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(2,595)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Whites support their belief that city schools in Negro neighborhoods are inferior to those in white neighborhoods most frequently through comparisons of the physical plant in the two types of schools. Three in ten (30%) of the whites who think this say that the schools in Negro neighborhoods are old or neglected. Almost as many (27%) state that the school facilities are inadequate for the number of students they must serve. On the other hand, one in five (19%) attribute the inferiority of Negro schools to the unruliness and delinquency of the Negro pupils, and fourteen per cent cite a lack of interest on the part of principals and teachers.

The bulk (47%) of the whites who believe that schools in Negro neighborhoods are inferior, hold either the city or the board of education responsible, feeling that they fail to provide proper facilities, including

better or more teachers. One in seven (14%) believe the fault is with the Negro parents, and one in ten (9%) place the blame on the children themselves. Nearly one-third (30%) are unable to assign responsibility. (It should be kept in mind that these percentages are not based on the entire white sample, but only on the seven per cent who think that schools in Negro neighborhoods are inferior.)

Among Negro respondents, the belief that schools in Negro neighborhoods are not as good as those in white neighborhoods is found more often among the college-educated (37%), those in the upper socio-economic bracket (42%), and among those who come from households where the head was born in the North, than among other sub-groups in the Negro sample.

Most of the reasons offered by the Negroes who see such inequities, as with the whites, refer to the physical plant. Two in five (41%) of those who see a difference feel that the school buildings are old and run-down, more than a fourth (23%) believe that the schools are overcrowded, not large enough for the number of pupils who use them, and seventeen per cent maintain that schools in Negro neighborhoods lack modern and appropriate equipment. Additionally, nearly one in five (18%) feel that the teachers are inferior to those assigned to schools in white neighborhoods.

Equal proportions of this group of Negro respondents blame the city (31%) and the school board (30%) for the faults they see. One in seven (14%) fixes the responsibility with the parents and six per cent think the teachers are culpable.

### Negroes and the Police

Stories of mistreatment of Negroes at the hands of the police are known to circulate to some extent throughout Newark. Such stories occasionally find their way into newspapers and radio news broadcasts and also travel by word-of-mouth.

Both whites and Negroes were asked whether they had heard such stories and, if so, whether they believed them. (The question as put to the whites included Puerto Ricans; it was limited to their own race when asked of Negroes.)<sup>1/</sup> Nearly half (47%) of the Negro respondents said they have heard that the Newark police do not always treat Negroes the way they treat white people, or that they are harder on Negroes. The majority of the Negroes who have heard the stories feel there is some degree of truth in them. Among whites, a considerably smaller proportion, eight per cent, have heard the stories and most of these whites believe them to some extent. (It was reported earlier that five per cent of the white and seven per cent of the Negro respondents stated, spontaneously, that racial groups are mistreated by the police in Newark.)

It is only natural that such stories would circulate more widely in the Negro community than among whites. The implication within these stories is that potentially any Negro could be mistreated, since the reported unfair actions of the police are prompted by color and not only by an individual's behavior. Consequently, Negroes would discuss the situation for their race, as they see it. Also, it is known that word-of-mouth operates very

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<sup>1/</sup>There is no way of telling from this survey the extent to which the stories concerning unfair treatment by the police are true, nor, in the extent there is some truth in them, the frequency with which such incidents occur. This section reports only the extent to which the community is aware of and believes such stories.

effectively in Negro communities (as in other minority communities) in spreading any news about or affecting Negroes - for good or for bad. Even though an actual news story about claimed unfair treatment of a Negro may be accorded only minor attention by the mass media, if only a few Negroes are exposed to it the item will in all likelihood receive greater discussion among Negroes than among whites. Thus, a single incident has a fairly good chance of becoming widely known in the Negro community, even if it is an isolated occurrence.

Table 29

Extent to which white and Negro heads of households have heard and believe stories of unfair treatment of Negroes (Puerto Ricans) at the hands of the police

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Heard stories of mistreatment of Negroes (Puerto Ricans) <u>at the hands of the police</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>47%</u>
Believe they are entirely true	3	15
Believe they have some truth	3	26
Don't believe them	1	4
No answer	1	2
Not heard such stories	65	32
Don't know, no answer	27	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(2,595)

Familiarity with such stories, and belief in them, is higher among the college-educated whites, those in the upper socio-economic status groups, and among Jews, than it is among other sub-groups.



Physical abuse of Negroes by the police provide the most frequent subject for the stories that whites have heard. These were reported by one-fifth (19%) of those who say they are aware of stories of unfair treatment of Negroes by the police. Another tenth (11%) recall specific incidents which had occurred, and one-third (36%) report hearing in general terms that the Newark police are tougher on Negroes or are biased against them.

Among those whites who say they believe to some degree what they have heard, nearly half (46%) assign responsibility for such behavior to certain policemen only rather than to the whole police department, a fifth (21%) feel the top police officials are culpable, and another fifth (20%) contend that the Negroes are themselves to blame.

Awareness of and belief in stories of unequal treatment of members of their race among Negro respondents, is, in contrast with findings for whites, higher within the lowest socio-economic group than within the highest socio-economic category. Somewhat more Negroes in households with northern-born heads report acquaintance with these stories than is found among those in homes where the head was born in the South.

As with the whites, physical abuse of Negroes by the police most often provides the content of stories reported by Negroes who have heard them (35%). Others relate that Negroes are mistreated without specifying the manner in which this is done (21%). Stories treating unfair arrests, or arrests without cause, were reported by one-fifth (21%), and a relatively small proportion, eight per cent, say they have heard that the police are lax in their protection of Negroes.

In assessing responsibility for unfair treatment of members of their race, twice as many Negroes who believe what they have heard of such incidents blame certain policemen (57%) as indict the top police officials (28%). There is a greater tendency for Negroes to think of the individual policeman on the beat as acting out his own prejudices than to consider the discrimination suffered by the Negro as emanating from established policy of the police department. A more sophisticated belief that top officials are culpable because their position in the hierarchy automatically makes them responsible for the behavior of those under them may also have influenced respondents to say the people at the top are responsible.

Additionally, one out of seven Negroes who believe the stories they have heard thinks that the Negroes themselves are responsible for the kind of treatment they receive, and another six per cent do not assign specific responsibility, but say that such inequities arise out of the conditions that exist at present.

Negroes in the upper socio-economic category are more likely to hold the top police officials, and the city or the mayor, responsible for the unequal treatment they believe Negroes receive from the police, than are those who are less well off.

#### Garbage Collection and Recreation Facilities

Two other municipal services which were asked about were garbage collection and recreational facilities. Since the Negroes of Newark, by and large, live in the older and more crowded areas of the city, those which may conceivably be more difficult to service with adequate garbage

collection and recreation facilities, it is of interest to examine the extent to which people see differences in the city's efforts in Negro neighborhoods as compared with its effort in white neighborhoods.

The question of preferential treatment of whites as regards the frequency of collection of garbage does not appear to cause much concern among Newark's citizens. A large proportion of both white and Negro respondents have given no thought to the subject of differences in the frequency of garbage collection according to the predominant race in a neighborhood.

Most of the whites with an opinion believe that no such differences exist; only three per cent expressed a belief that garbage is collected less often in Negro neighborhoods.

Since the subject has more salience for Negroes, it is reasonable that more of them would have an opinion. One in seven (14%) believe differential treatment operates to their detriment and that garbage is collected less often in Negro neighborhoods. Respondents who live in Central Ward, where Negroes are more concentrated, are somewhat more likely to believe this difference in service exists than are Negroes in other areas of the city.

#### Recreation Centers and Playgrounds

The question of comparing recreational facilities available in white and in Negro neighborhoods is one to which half (51%) the white respondents have given no thought, they have no opinion on the matter. Nearly as many (40%) believe there is no difference between facilities in the two types of neighborhood. (Some respondents who have no opinion in t

matter may find it easier, in an interviewing situation where they are clearly given the opportunity to choose the "no difference" response, to say there is no difference rather than to admit to having no opinion.) Essentially equal sized minorities of whites say that recreation centers and playgrounds are not as good in Negro neighborhoods (5%) and that they are better in Negro neighborhoods (4%).

Negroes, on the other hand, do evidence some concern in this area. More than one fourth (28%) believe that recreational facilities in Negro neighborhoods are inferior. A large proportion have no opinion (41%) and another large group (31%) think no differences exist.

Nearly a fourth (23%) of all Negro respondents who believe facilities are poorer in Negro neighborhoods also think it is true of their own neighborhood. Again, Central Ward shows the strongest feeling in this regard; more than a third (36%) feel their neighborhood is in an unfavorable position in terms of playgrounds and other recreational facilities made available to them by the city.

A perception of differential treatment in this regard is greatest among the college-educated Negroes (37%) and those in the upper socio-economic bracket (40%).

#### Health and Welfare Services

Both white and Negro respondents were asked to compare the treatment extended by hospitals, clinics, and other health services to whites with that given to Negroes and Puerto Ricans. They were also asked whether

any hospitals in Newark would refuse to admit Negroes. With regard to welfare services, such as the Visiting Nurse Association, the Family Service Bureau, or the Department of Public Welfare, respondents were requested to compare the help given to whites and that given to Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

An examination of the responses to these questions indicates that the large majority of both whites and Negroes do not feel that Negroes or Puerto Ricans are discriminated against by any of the health or welfare agencies. One in ten (11%) of the Negroes do feel that hospitals, clinics and other health services sometimes do less for Negroes, and one in ten (10%) hold that welfare agencies sometimes do not give as much assistance to members of their race as they give to whites.

### SUMMARY

In general, from the point of view of the white majority, Negroes and whites receive equal treatment in regard to such services provided by the city as schools, treatment by the police, garbage collection, recreational facilities, and health and welfare services. From the point of view of Negroes, only a relatively small minority feel differential treatment operating against them in any of the above areas save one, treatment by the police.

#### Schools

The extent of mixing of the races in Newark's schools is not a subject in which the population evidences much interest. They are not notably dissatisfied with the way things are being handled. More than two in five of the white heads of households (43%) and nearly one-third (30%) of the comparable group among Negroes express no opinion regarding the amount of mixing in Newark's schools. Among those who express opinions, the majority of both whites and Negroes are favorable to the mixing of the two races that has been done.

Among the parents of school age children (rather than all heads of households) the large majority of both white and Negro parents report that their children attend schools in which there are at least some students of the opposite race.

Most white parents whose children attend school with Negroes have no objection to their children attending a school which has many Negro students; however, one-fourth (26%) are not in favor of this experience

for their child. Various types of anti-social behavior which they attribute to Negro children are enumerated by these parents to support their preference for schools without many Negroes.

In contrast, Negro parents do not exhibit the same reluctance to having their children in schools with many white students, only one per cent dislike this idea among those whose children do attend schools with white children.

Comparisons of educational facilities offered to school children in white and in Negro neighborhoods indicate that a minority of both white and Negro heads of households believe that schools in Negro areas are not as good as those in white communities. One-fifth (20%) of the Negroes and seven per cent of the whites hold this view. The reasons given by both white and Negro respondents who believe that differential treatment operates against schools in Negro neighborhoods have primarily to do with the physical plant of the schools. They believe that schools in Negro neighborhoods are old and neglected or inadequate for the number of students. A fairly large group among the Negroes who see differential treatment (20%) believe that inferior teachers are assigned to schools in Negro neighborhoods.

#### Police Treatment of Non-White Minorities

Stories of mistreatment by the Newark police of Negroes and Puerto Ricans have seldom come to the attention of the heads of white households. Nearly half of the Negro heads of households have heard them, and the majority of those who have heard such stories believe they are true to some extent.

The most prevalent type of story which both white and Negro respondents say they have heard is one which involves physical abuse of Negroes. Among Negroes who have heard stories of unfair treatment, a fair proportion also refer to unfair arrests.

In general, most whites and Negroes who have heard and to some extent believe stories of differential treatment of non-white minorities place the responsibility on individual policemen, but a sizable proportion of each race places the responsibility on the top officials of the police department.

In earlier chapters it has been shown that both white and Negro heads of households consider the housing and job problems of Negroes to be of most importance. The reactions of Negro respondents to questions about police treatment of Negroes indicate that this is another area in which Negroes in Newark may have many apprehensions, whether there is any foundation for them or not.

While there is no way of telling from this survey whether there is any truth to the stories, their prevalence constitutes at the very least a public relations problem for the police department, not to mention the possibility of an evaluation by the department of the realities of the situation.

#### Other Services

Neither white nor Negro heads of households evidence any great awareness of differential treatment in favor of whites with regard either to the



frequency of garbage collection in white and in Negro neighborhoods, or to the health and welfare services offered by city and community agencies.

Whites are not, on the whole, aware of differences between the playground and other recreational facilities available in white and in Negro neighborhoods. About one-fourth of the Negro heads of households do feel that Negro neighborhoods are less well-off in this respect. Negroes who have attended college and those in the upper socio-economic categories are more likely to be aware of such differences.

Table 134

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE  
 AMOUNT OF MIXING OF THE RACES THE NEWARK  
 SCHOOL BOARD SHOULD DO, BY EDUCATION

		Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
School board should do more	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	6%
School board should do less	10	10	11	12	10	3
Mixing is about right now	44	35	42	47	51	47
Don't know	40	52	44	36	34	40
No answer	3	2	2	1	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

Table 135

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE  
 AMOUNT OF MIXING OF THE RACES THE NEWARK  
 SCHOOL BOARD SHOULD DO, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
School board should do more	3%	7%	2%	1%
School board should do less	10	5	10	12
Mixing is about right now	44	46	46	38
Don't know	40	41	39	48
No answer	3	1	3	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(378)	(3,629)	(752)

Table 136

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESIDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE  
 AMOUNT OF MIXING OF THE RACES THE NEWARK  
 SCHOOL BOARD SHOULD DO, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
School board should do more	3%	2%	2%	5%
School board should do less	10	11	10	6
Mixing is about right now	44	45	43	47
Don't know	40	40	43	40
No answer	3	2	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(803)	(847)

Table 137

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE AMOUNT  
 OF MIXING OF THE RACES THE NEWARK SCHOOL BOARD  
 SHOULD DO, BY ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
School board should do more	3%	3%	4%	1%
School board should do less	10	4	9	18
Mixing is about right now	44	49	49	37
Don't know	40	42	37	52
No answer	3	2	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,819)	(1,502)	(1,902)

Table 138

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE AMOUNT OF MIXING OF  
THE RACES THE NEWARK SCHOOL BOARD SHOULD DO, BY AGREEMENT  
WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Lower</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
School board should do more	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	5%
School board should do less	10	18	14	17	19	2
Mixing is about right now	44	37	42	41	37	46
Don't know	40	41	41	39	41	41
No answer	3	2	2	2	2	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,405)	(3,552)	(2,090)	(1,852)	(1,689)

Table 139

REASONS WHY WHITE RESPONDENTS FEEL THE SCHOOL SYSTEM SHOULD  
DO LESS MIXING OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RACES IN THE CITY SCHOOLS

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Statement of belief in segregation (unspecified)	22%
Negroes are rough, dirty, fresh, etc.	15
There should be more of racial balance, would eliminate small minorities	5
Negroes hold back white students, have inferior intelligence	3
Higher grades should be segregated (grade schools mixed but not junior or high schools)	1
All other reasons	6
No answer	50
	-----
Total**	100%
Base***	(552)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question. Additionally, of this half it was asked only of those white respondents who say that the school system should do less mixing of children of different races in the city schools.

Table 140

REASONS WHY WHITE RESPONDENTS FEEL  
THE SCHOOL SYSTEM SHOULD DO MORE MIXING  
OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RACES IN THE CITY SCHOOLS

<u>Reasons:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
There should be more of a racial balance, would eliminate small minorities	30%
Would promote better understanding, less racial friction	16
Would be less discrimination	4
All other reasons	5
No answer	46
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(146)

\*\*Adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question. Additionally, of this half it was asked only of those white respondents who say that the school system should do more mixing of children of different races in the city schools.



Table 141

ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN OF WHITE RESPONDENTS  
IN MIXED SCHOOLS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Child Attends <u>School With Negroes:</u>	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Valleburg	West Ward	Roseville
Yes	84%	84%	85%	(40)	(44)	81%	95%	92%	50%	92%	95%
No	12	13	13	(10)	-	16	3	2	32	7	5
Don't know	4	3	2	(4)	-	3	2	-	18	1	-
Total	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(2,094)	(155)	(253)	(54)	(44)	(337)	(349)	(171)	(237)	(326)	(168)

\*\*Asked only about the school attended by the youngest school age child of white respondents.

Table 142

ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN OF WHITE RESPONDENTS  
 IN MIXED SCHOOLS, BY ATTITUDE TOWARD  
 NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

<u>Child Attends School With Negroes:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans As Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
Yes	84%	84%	87%	81%
No	12	13	10	14
Don't know	4	3	3	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(2,094)	(631)	(642)	(730)

\*\*Asked only about the school attended by the youngest school age child of white respondents.

Table 143

ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN OF WHITE RESPONDENTS IN MIXED SCHOOLS, BY  
FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

Child Attends School With Negroes:	Total	Negroes Should Be Kept From:				
		Increased Job Opportunities	Moving Into White Neighborhoods	Obtaining More Political Power	Holding High Political Office	Agree With None Of These
Yes	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	87%
No	12	14	13	12	13	9
Don't know	4	2	3	5	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(2,094)	(515)	(1,400)	(805)	(697)	(593)

\*\*Asked only about the school attended by the youngest school age child of white respondents.

Table 144

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF NEGRO STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY  
YOUNGEST SCHOOL AGE CHILD OF WHITE RESPONDENTS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Number of Negro Students Is:	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Newark	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Deyton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsburg	West Herd	Roseville
Small in number	47%	58%	29%	(10)	(12)	51%	52%	25%	75%	40%	50%
Quite a few but less than half	35	35	60	(6)	(4)	35	20	42	19	37	33
More than half	15	5	9	(24)	(20)	10	20	29	3	12	7
No answer	3	2	2	-	(8)	4	*	4	3	3	2
Total	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,767)	(130)	(115)	(40)	(44)	(271)	(331)	(157)	(119)	(300)	(160)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents whose youngest school age child attends a school that has negro students.

Table 145

REACTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TO ATTENDANCE OF OWN CHILD  
IN SCHOOL WITH MANY NEGROES, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Reaction to Attendance of Own Child in School With Many Negroes:	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Neuark	Central Ford	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Van Lisburg	West Ward	Roseville
Acceptance	39%	42%	29%	(26)	(22)	41%	44%	41%	39%	37%	37%
Rejection	26	14	24	(10)	(10)	38	19	19	27	39	16
Indifference	35	44	47	(10)	(12)	21	37	40	34	24	47
Total	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,767)	(130)	(215)	(40)	(44)	(271)	(331)	(157)	(119)	(300)	(160)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents whose youngest school age child attends a school that has Negro students.  
In some neighborhoods the bases are too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown

Table 146

REACTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TO ATTENDANCE  
OF OWN CHILD IN SCHOOL WITH MANY NEGROES, BY  
ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
Reaction to attendance of own child in school with many Negroes				
Acceptance	26%	34%	30%	13%
Rejection	39	15	38	63
Indifference	33	50	31	21
No answer	2	1	1	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,767)	(531)	(559)	(595)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents whose youngest school age child attends a school that has Negro students.

Table 147

REACTIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS TO ATTENDANCE OF OWN CHILD  
IN SCHOOL WITH MANY NEGROES, BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR  
SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

Reaction to Attendance of Own Child in School With Many Negroes	Total	Negroes Should be Kept From:				Agree With None of These
		Decreased Job Opportunities	Moving Into White Neighborhoods	Obtaining More Political Power	Holding High Political Offices	
Acceptance	26%	23%	21%	18%	17%	34%
Rejection	39	51	50	57	55	16
Indifference	33	26	28	24	26	47
No answer	2	-	1	1	2	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,767)	(433)	(1,171)	(669)	(576)	(514)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents whose youngest school age child attends a school that has Negro students.

Table 148

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
FOR NOT WANTING THEIR CHILD TO  
ATTEND A SCHOOL WITH MANY NEGROES

	<u>Per Cent</u>
Negroes fight, steal, attack whites, are rough, etc.	28%
Negroes have bad manners, differ in temperament, come from different background, etc.	20
Negroes should be in school by themselves	18
Negroes are stupid, ignorant, pull down school standards	8
Negroes are dirty, untidy	7
Just don't like Negroes	17
Other reasons	5
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(314)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to  
multiple responses

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents whose  
youngest school age child attends a school that  
has Negro students and who prefer that their  
child not attend a school with many Negroes.



Table 149

COMPARISON BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF CITY SCHOOLS  
IN WHITE AND IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>City Schools Are</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Forest Hill/ Silver Lake</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Brook St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>Vailsburg</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	7%	2%	4%	6%	7%	6%	11%	5%	5%	8%	5%
True in this neighborhood											
Yes	3	1	1	5	6	3	3	4	-	4	
No	2	1	2	-	-	1	6	1	2	3	3
No answer	2	-	1	1	1	2	2	*	3	1	2
Better in Negro neighborhoods	1	3	3	-	-	*	1	-	2	1	2
Same in white and Negro neighborhoods	45	56	41	42	30	46	40	59	41	40	54
Don't know	45	34	49	43	51	46	47	35	50	49	38
No answer	2	5	3	9	6	2	1	1	2	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(342)	(469)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 150

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR BELIEVING  
THAT SCHOOLS IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS ARE NOT  
AS GOOD AS THOSE IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

<u>Reasons:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Schools are old, neglected, not kept up	30%
Facilities inadequate	27
Children unruly, delinquents, products of problem homes	19
Teachers, principals, disinterested	14
Negro children have low mentality	8
Not enough discipline, supervision	7
Teachers, principals, overwhelmed, overworked	3
Just because they are Negro schools	4
All other reasons	3
Don't know	3
No answer	6
<hr/>	
Total**	100%
Base***	(177)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question. Additionally, of this half it was asked only of those white respondents who say city schools in Negro neighborhoods are not as good as those in white neighborhoods.

Table 151

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
FOR INEQUITIES WHICH THEY BELIEVE EXIST  
BETWEEN SCHOOLS IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

<u>Responsibility Attributed to:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
The City, Board of Education, should provide better facilities	34%
The parents should work for better conditions; should discipline the children	14
The children themselves	9
The City, Board of Education should provide better, more teachers,	8
Teachers aren't up to the job; they are overwhelmed; they don't try	5
PTA, citizens should take action	4
No one to blame; it is because Negroes live in older parts of town where schools are old	5
All other responses	1
No answer	30
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(360)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say schools in Negro neighborhoods are not as good as those in white neighborhoods.

Table 152

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY HAVE HEARD  
AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE NEWARK  
POLICE OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS, BY EDUCATION

Have Heard Stories:	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Yes	3%	4%	6%	7%	10%	18%
Entirely true	3	1	2	2	2	7
Some truth	3	2	2	3	4	8
No truth	1	1	*	1	3	2
No answer	1	*	2	1	1	1
No	65	62	67	71	66	54
Don't know	25	32	26	22	23	27
No answer	2	2	1	*	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 153

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY  
HAVE HEARD AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE NEWARK  
POLICE OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Have Heard Stories:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Yes	8%	13%	7%	7%
Entirely true	3	6	2	2
Some truth	3	5	3	3
No truth	1	1	2	1
No answer	1	1	*	1
No	65	53	67	72
Don't know	25	33	25	20
No answer	2	1	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(378)	(3,629)	(752)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 154

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY HAVE HEARD  
AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE NEWARK POLICE OF  
NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Have Heard Stories:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Yes	8%	7%	10%	13%
Entirely true	3	2	1	5
Some truth	3	3	5	6
No truth	1	1	2	1
No answer	1	1	2	1
No	65	68	71	47
Don't know	25	24	19	39
No answer	2	1	*	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(883)	(847)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 155

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY HAVE  
HEARD AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE  
NEWARK POLICE OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS, BY  
ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

Have Heard Stories:	Total	Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors		
		Acceptance	Partial Acceptance	Rejection
Yes	87	6%	11%	9%
Entirely true	3	1	3	4
Some truth	3	4	5	2
No truth	1	1	2	2
No answer	1	*	1	1
No	65	67	63	66
Don't know	25	26	25	24
No answer	2	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,819)	(1,502)	(1,902)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 156

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY HAVE HEARD AND BELIEVE  
STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE NEWARK POLICE OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS,  
BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

<u>Have Heard Stories:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
Yes	8%	9%	8%	5%	7%	7%
Entirely true	3	4	3	2	3	2
Some truth	3	3	3	3	2	3
No truth	1	1	1	2	1	1
No answer	1	1	1	1	1	1
No	65	69	70	68	72	56
Don't know	25	22	22	23	21	32
No answer	2	*	*	1	7	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,405)	(2,090)	(3,552)	(1,852)	(1,689)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.



Table 157

STORIES WHITE RESPONDENTS HAVE HEARD INVOLVING UNFAIR  
TREATMENT OF NEGROES OR PUERTO RICANS BY THE NEWARK POLICE

<u>Stories Heard:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Police are tougher, stricter, with Negroes	27%
Beatings of Negroes	19
Mentions of specific incidents	11
Police have to be tougher with them, they need it, they commit more crimes	10
Police bias	9
Not a general thing, some policemen are bigoted, some are tolerant	1
All other	1
Don't know	13
Declines to specify because doesn't believe stories heard	12
No answer	8
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(228)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question. Additionally, of this half it was asked only of those white respondents who say that they have heard stories of unfair treatment of Negroes or Puerto Ricans by the police.

Table 158

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
FOR UNFAIR TREATMENT WHICH THEY BELIEVE NEGROES  
AND PUERTO RICANS RECEIVE FROM THE NEWARK POLICE

<u>Assign Responsibility to:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Certain policemen	46%
Top police officials	21
The Negroes themselves	20
The Puerto Ricans themselves	12
Circumstances, that's the way things are	7
The city, mayor	2
All other	*
No answer	8
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(332)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that they have heard stories of unfair treatment of Negroes or Puerto Ricans by the police, and who indicate some degree of belief of these stories.

Table 159

COMPARISON BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE COLLECTION  
IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Garbage Collected:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Forest Hill/ Silver Lake</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>Vailsburg</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Not as often in Negro neighborhoods	3%	3%	1%	6%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	7%
True in this neighborhood											
Yes	1	2	-	5	3	2	1	2	*	*	-
No	1	1	1	-	1	*	1	-	*	1	1
No answer	1	-	*	1	-	1	1	*	1	1	6
More often in Negro neighborhoods	2	8	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	2	3
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	49	60	38	58	57	49	34	62	38	60	55
Don't know	45	29	59	29	36	46	58	34	59	34	34
No answer	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 160

COMPARISON BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF PLAYGROUNDS  
AND RECREATION CENTERS IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

<u>Playgrounds and Recreation Centers Are:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	5%
True in this neighborhood	
Yes	3
No	1
No answer	1
Better in Negro neighborhoods	4
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	40
Don't know	48
No answer	<u>3</u>
Total	100%
Base	(5,517)

Table 161

EXTENT TO WHICH WHITE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT THERE  
ARE HOSPITALS IN NEWARK WHICH WOULD NOT ADMIT NEGROES

	<u>Per Cent</u>
There are hospitals which would not admit Negroes	1%
All hospitals would admit Negroes	68
Don't know	26
No answer	5
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base	(5,517)

Table 162

COMPARISON BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF TREATMENT GIVEN  
NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS BY HOSPITALS, CLINICS,  
AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES WITH THAT GIVEN TO WHITES

<u>Treatment Given Negroes and Puerto Ricans:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Is the same as treatment given whites	62%
Is better than treatment given whites	7
Is sometimes less than treatment given whites	1
Don't know	28
No answer	2
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base	(5,517)

Table 163

COMPARISON BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF THE HELP GIVEN  
 NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS BY COMMUNITY SERVICE  
 AGENCIES IN NEWARK WITH THAT GIVEN TO WHITES

<u>Agencies Give</u> <u>Negroes/Puerto Ricans:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
As much help as whites	55%
More help than whites	10
Sometimes not as much help as whites	*
Don't know	32
No answer	3
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base	(5,517)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 164

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE AMOUNT OF MIXING  
OF THE RACES THE NEWARK SCHOOL BOARD SHOULD DO, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
School board should do more	17%	12%	21%	13%	22%	14%	14%	13%	(10)
School board should do less	1	2	*	-	2	-	-	1	-
Mixing is about right now	52	63	51	43	49	56	56	52	(44)
Don't know	27	16	24	42	22	25	25	33	(16)
No answer	3	7	4	2	5	5	5	1	(5)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*In Roseville the base is too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.



Table 165

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE AMOUNT  
OF MIXING OF THE RACES THE NEWARK SCHOOL BOARD  
SHOULD DO, BY EDUCATION

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
School board should do more	17%	15%	12%	17%	19%	25%
School board should do less	1	1	-	*	1	3
Mixing is about right now	52	47	56	53	51	56
Don't know	27	33	28	28	26	13
No answer	3	4	4	2	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 166

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE AMOUNT  
OF MIXING OF THE RACES THE NEWARK SCHOOL BOARD  
SHOULD DO, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
School board should do more	17%	22%	17%	16%
School board should do less	1	1	1	1
Mixing is about right now	52	50	54	50
Don't know	27	22	26	29
No answer	3	5	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)

Table 167

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS WITH REGARD TO THE  
 AMOUNT OF MIXING OF THE RACES THE NEWMARK  
 SCHOOL BOARD SHOULD DO, BY BIRTHPLACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birthplace of Head of Household</u>	
		<u>Northern U.S.</u>	<u>Southern U.S.</u>
School board should do more	17%	25%	16%
School board should do less	1	-	1
Mixing is about right now	52	56	51
Don't know	27	17	29
No answer	3	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(418)	(2,037)

Table 168

REASONS WHY NEGRO RESPONDENTS FEEL  
THE SCHOOL SYSTEM SHOULD DO MORE MIXING OF  
CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RACES IN THE CITY SCHOOLS

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Would promote better understanding	59%
Belief in integration	14
There should be more balance of the races	10
More white children would raise the educational standards	9
Children could go to nearest school and save on travelling	2
Law requires integration	2
There should be more Negro teachers	1
Other reasons	2
No answer	7
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(232)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question. Additionally, of this half it was asked only of those Negro respondents who say that the school system should do more mixing of children of different races in the city schools.

Table 169

ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN OF NEGRO  
RESPONDENTS IN MIXED SCHOOLS

<u>Child Attends School With Whites:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Yes	98%
No	1
Don't know	1
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(1,071)

\*\*Asked only about the school attended by  
the youngest school age child of Negro  
respondents.

Table 170

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF WHITE STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY  
YOUNGEST SCHOOL AGE CHILD OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Number of White Students Is:	Total	North Newark	Central Hards	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Irmbound	Weequahic/ Dwyer St.	Clinton Hill	West Harl	Roseville
Small in number	24%	(15)	53%	(9)	-	-	3%	9%	-
Quite a few, but less than half	47	(31)	36	(76)	(33)	(32)	49	52	(13)
More than half	25	(37)	9	(9)	(22)	(20)	37	31	(27)
No answer	4	(4)	2	-	(1)	(3)	11	8	(2)
Total	100%		100%				100%	100%	
Base**	(1,051)	(87)	(392)	(94)	(56)	(55)	(126)	(199)	(42)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents whose youngest school age child attends a school with white students.  
In some neighborhoods the bases are too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 171

REACTIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS TO ATTENDANCE  
OF OWN CHILD IN SCHOOL WITH MANY WHITES

Reaction to Attendance of Own Child in School with Many Whites;	<u>Per Cent</u>
Acceptance	70%
Rejection	1
Indifference	29
Total	<hr/> 100%
Base**	(1,051)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents  
whose youngest school age child attends  
a school that has white students.

Table 172

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF CITY SCHOOLS  
IN WHITE AND IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>City Schools Are:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	20%	7%	26%	14%	11%	17%	18%	17%	(4)
True in this neighborhood									
Yes	15	1	24	8	9	6	13	9	(3)
No	3	6	*	4	2	10	4	5	(1)
No answer	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	3	-
Better in Negro neighborhoods	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	1	-
Same in white and Negro neighborhoods	40	57	35	40	31	51	38	42	(53)
Don't know	39	36	37	46	58	32	43	40	(15)
No answer	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	(3)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(243)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*The base for Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.



Table 173

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF CITY SCHOOLS  
IN WHITE AND IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS, BY EDUCATION

City Schools Are:	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	20%	13%	12%	24%	22%	37%
True in this neighborhood						
Yes	15	9	9	19	15	28
No	3	2	2	4	5	6
No answer	2	2	1	1	2	3
Better in Negro neighborhoods	*	-	1	*	*	-
Same in white and Negro neighborhoods	40	40	44	39	40	38
Don't know	39	46	43	37	37	25
No answer	1	1	1	*	1	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 174

## COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF CITY SCHOOLS IN WHITE

## AND IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>City Schools Are:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	20%	42%	22%	15%
True in this neighborhood				
Yes	15	32	15	11
No	3	6	5	2
No answer	2	4	2	2
Better in Negro neighborhoods	*	-	*	*
Same in white and Negro neighborhoods	40	29	41	41
Don't know	39	26	36	43
No answer	1	3	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 175

COMPARISON OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF CITY SCHOOLS  
IN WHITE AND IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS,  
BY BIRTHPLACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>City Schools Are:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birthplace of Head of Household</u>	
		<u>Northern U.S.</u>	<u>Southern U.S.</u>
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	20%	30%	18%
True in this neighborhood			
Yes	15	21	13
No	3	6	3
No answer	2	3	2
Better in Negro neighborhoods	*	-	*
Same in white and Negro neighborhoods	40	38	41
Don't know	39	32	40
No answer	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(418)	(2,037)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 176

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS FOR BELIEVING THAT  
SCHOOLS IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS ARE NOT AS GOOD  
AS THOSE IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Schools are old, run-down	41%
Schools are overcrowded	28
Teachers are not as good in Negro as in white schools	18
Schools lack up-to-date, proper equipment	17
Too few teachers	4
All other reasons	14
No answer	7
<hr/>	
Total**	100%
Base***	(272)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question. Additionally, of this half it was asked only of those Negro respondents who say that the schools in Negro neighborhoods are not as good as those in white neighborhoods.

Table 177

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
FOR INEQUITIES WHICH THEY BELIEVE EXIST BETWEEN  
SCHOOLS IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

<u>Responsibility Attributed to:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
City officials	31%
The School Board	30
The parents of the children attending these schools	14
The teachers	6
The principals	3
Others	7
Don't know	4
No answer	20
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(513)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that the schools in Negro neighborhoods are not as good as those in white neighborhoods.

Table 178

EXTENT TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY HAVE  
HEARD AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT BY THE NEWARK  
POLICE OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Have Heard Stories:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Yes	47%	29%	53%	40%	37%	52%	51%	44%	(26)
Entirely true	15	10	15	10	16	20	14	15	(6)
Some truth	26	17	31	22	13	23	34	23	(10)
No truth	4	1	4	8	4	4	3	3	(8)
No answer	2	1	3	-	4	5	-	3	(2)
No	32	49	27	42	39	39	33	28	(33)
Don't know	20	22	20	17	21	9	14	27	(15)
No answer	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*The base in Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 179

EXTENT TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY  
HAVE HEARD AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT  
BY THE NEWARK POLICE OF NEGROES AND  
PUERTO RICANS, BY EDUCATION

<u>Have Heard Stories:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Yes	47%	45%	34%	51%	47%	52%
Entirely true	15	15	10	15	14	11
Some truth	26	23	8	30	27	37
No truth	4	5	3	4	4	3
No answer	2	2	3	2	2	1
No	32	30	38	35	31	43
Don't know	20	25	26	14	21	5
No answer	1	-	2	1	1	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

Table 180

EXTENT TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY  
HAVE HEARD AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT  
BY NEWARK POLICE OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS, BY  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Have Heard Stories:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Yes	47%	52%	52%	40%
Entirely true	15	8	15	14
Some truth	26	41	29	21
No truth	4	1	5	4
No answer	2	2	3	1
No	32	36	31	36
Don't know	20	9	17	23
No answer	1	3	-	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)



Table 181

EXTENT TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY  
HAVE HEARD AND BELIEVE STORIES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT  
BY NEWARK POLICE OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS,  
BY BIRTHPLACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Have Heard Stories:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Birthplace of Head of Household</u>	
		<u>Northern U.S.</u>	<u>Southern U.S.</u>
Yes	47%	58%	45%
Entirely true	15	15	14
Some truth	26	31	25
No truth	4	7	4
No answer	2	5	2
No	32	29	32
Don't know	20	12	22
No answer	1	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(418)	(2,037)

Table 182

STORIES WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS HAVE HEARD INVOLVING  
UNFAIR TREATMENT OF NEGROES BY THE NEWARK POLICE

<u>Stories Heard:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Physical abuse of Negroes, beatings, brutalities	35%
Police arrest Negroes unfairly, without cause	21
Declines to specify because doesn't believe stories heard	9
Police are lax in protection of Negroes	8
Verbal abuse, talk badly to Negroes	4
Negroes are treated badly in jails, get poorer treatment than whites	3
Colored police are unfair to Negroes	2
Negroes are given heavier sentences than whites	1
Negroes are mistreated (unspecified)	21
All other things heard	*
Don't know	2
No answer	5
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(614)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Only half the sample was asked this question. Additionally, of this half it was asked of only those Negro respondents who say they have heard stories of unfair treatment of Negroes by the police.

Table 183

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
FOR UNFAIR TREATMENT THEY BELIEVE NEGROES  
RECEIVE FROM THE NEWARK POLICE

<u>Assignment of Responsibility:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Certain policemen	57%
Top police officials	28
The Negroes are responsible	14
Circumstances are responsible, that is the way things are	6
The city, mayor	4
All other responsible	*
No answer	4
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(1,054)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who have heard and believe to some extent stories of unfair police treatment of Negroes.

Table 184

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE COLLECTION  
IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Garbage Collected:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Haven</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Mead</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Not as often as Negro neighborhoods 14%		2%	19%	9%	17%	11%	13%	13%	(2)
True in this neighborhood									
Yes	8	1	14	5	5	6	6	4	(-)
No	5	1	4	3	3	4	5	8	(-)
No answer	1	-	1	1	4	1	2	1	(2)
More often in Negro neighborhoods	2	-	2	2	-	-	3	1	(1)
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	61	58	58	62	42	77	60	70	(57)
Don't know	22	40	20	27	39	12	23	15	(14)
No answer	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*The base in Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 185

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE COLLECTION  
IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY EDUCATION

<u>Garbage Collected:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None or Some Grade School</u>	<u>Completed Grade School</u>	<u>Some High School</u>	<u>Completed High School</u>	<u>College</u>
Not as often in Negro Neighborhoods	14%	16%	10%	14%	9%	13%
True in this neighborhood						
Yes	8	9	7	7	4	10
No	5	4	3	7	4	-
No answer	1	3	*	*	1	3
More often in Negro neighborhoods	2	2	3	2	1	1
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	61	60	64	62	66	61
Don't know	22	21	22	21	23	24
No answer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 136

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE COLLECTION  
IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Garbage Collected:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>			
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	
Not as often in Negro neighborhoods:	14%	10%	15%	13%	
True in this neighborhood					
Yes	8	10	7	8	
No	5	-	7	3	
No answer	1	-	1	2	
More often in Negro neighborhoods	2	2	2	1	
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	61	57	66	59	
Don't know	22	23	17	26	
No answer	1	3	*	1	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)	

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 187

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION  
CENTERS IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Playgrounds and Recreation Centers Are:	Total	North Newark	Central War.	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Washington/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	West Ware	Roseville
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	23%	16%	36%	30%	15%	24%	20%	29%	(C)
True in this neighborhood									
Yes	23	14	33	28	12	10	10	20	(4)
No	3	1	1	1	3	8	8	5	(2)
No answer	2	1	2	1	1	6	2	4	(2)
Better in Negro neighborhoods	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	31	41	24	33	32	45	34	28	(49)
Don't know	39	42	38	35	52	29	45	39	(12)
No answer	2	1	2	2	-	2	1	4	(6)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(168)	(996)	(242)	(114)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent

\*\*The base in Roseville is too small for percentaging and only number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 188

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF PLAYGROUNDS  
AND RECREATION CENTERS IN NEGRO AND IN  
WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY EDUCATION

Playgrounds and Recreation Centers Are:	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	28%	25%	20%	34%	30%	37%
True in this neighborhood						
Yes	23	19	17	26	25	29
No	3	3	2	5	3	5
No answer	2	3	1	3	2	3
Better in Negro neighborhoods	*	-	-	*	-	-
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	31	28	39	28	31	29
Don't know	39	46	37	36	37	34
No answer	2	1	4	2	2	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(718)	(391)	(740)	(493)	(146)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.



Table 139

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF PLAYGROUNDS  
AND RECREATION CENTERS IN NEGRO AND IN WHITE  
NEIGHBORHOODS, BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

<u>Playgrounds and Recreation Centers Are:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>		
		<u>A &amp; B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
Not as good in Negro neighborhoods	23%	40%	32%	26%
True in this neighborhood				
Yes	23	35	24	21
No	3	1	5	3
No answer	2	4	3	2
Better in Negro neighborhoods	*	-	-	*
Same in white and in Negro neighborhoods	31	28	33	29
Don't know	39	29	33	44
No answer	2	3	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(2,595)	(141)	(1,157)	(1,141)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 190

EXTENT TO WHICH NEGRO RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE  
HOSPITALS IN NEWARK WHICH WOULD NOT ADMIT NEGROES

<u>Are There Any Hospitals in Newark You Think Would Not Accept Negro Patients</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
There are hospitals which would not admit Negroes	2%
All hospitals would admit Negroes	63
Don't know	32
No answer	3
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base	(2,595)

Table 191

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF TREATMENT GIVEN NEGROES  
AND PUERTO RICANS BY HOSPITALS, CLINICS, AND OTHER  
HEALTH SERVICES WITH THAT GIVEN TO WHITES

<u>Treatment Given Negroes and Puerto Ricans:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Is the same as treatment given whites	69%
Is better than treatment given whites	*
Is sometimes less than treatment given whites	11
Don't know	19
No answer	1
Total	100%
Base	(2,595)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 192

COMPARISON BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF THE HELP GIVEN  
 NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS BY COMMUNITY SERVICE  
 AGENCIES IN NEWARK WITH THAT GIVEN WHITES

<u>Evaluation of Welfare Services</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
They give as much help to Negroes as they give to whites	53%
They give more help to Negroes than they give to whites	1
They sometimes do not give as much help to Negroes as they give to whites	10
Don't know	34
No answer	2
Total	100%
Base	(2,595)

VI. HOUSING AND RACE<sup>1/</sup>

In a community undergoing marked changes in its racial composition a variety of present or potential problems related to housing may exist. In order to learn how the city's residents themselves assess the situation, this chapter investigates the opinions of people of both races regarding a variety of these problems. The major question areas concern the relationship that is believed to exist between neighborhood change and property values and prices; attitudes of whites toward restrictive covenants; and Negro perceptions both of residential segregation in Newark and its environs, and of discrimination in rental charges to members of the Negro race.

Beliefs About the Effect of Negro Movement Into White Neighborhoods on Property Values

It has been pointed out, though not specifically in regard to Newark, that "In the whole field of housing and race, probably no idea is more widely or firmly held than the belief that entry of non-whites in a neighborhood causes property values to fall. Many real estate brokers, mortgage lenders, and property appraisers hold to this belief almost as an article of faith."<sup>2/</sup>

Both white and Negro home owners were asked what they thought happened to property values when Negroes buy homes in a neighborhood which is mostly white.

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<sup>1/</sup>The data reported in this chapter are covered in Tables 193 through 220 of the Statistical Tables.

<sup>2/</sup>Where Shall We Live: Report of the Commission on Race and Housing, 1958. University of California Press. p. 19.

A large majority (75%) of the white home owners replied that when such changes in neighborhood composition occur, property values fall. A third (33%) of the Negro home owners were of this opinion, although one in ten (11%) among this group said that property values rise when members of their race move into a predominantly white neighborhood. (It is likely that some of the latter were thinking of a rise in the selling price, rather than in the value of the property.)

Table 30

Opinions of white and Negro home owners  
as to the effect on property values  
of Negro movement into white neighborhoods

When Negroes move into a white neighborhood property values:	Whites	Negroes
Go up	2%	11%
Go down	75	33
Do not change	11	35
Don't know	-	5
No answer	12	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base <sup>(1)</sup>	(1,652)	(474)

(1) Asked only of respondents who own their homes.

Differences between neighborhoods among white home owners on this score are not great, with the exception that more white property owners are found to have the opinion that the entrance of Negroes

into a neighborhood does not affect property values in Clinton Hill, where the Neighborhood Council has been hard at work on improving inter-group relations and attitudes, and in West Ward. In each of these areas around a fifth hold this opinion (Clinton Hill 20%; West Ward 23%) compared with a tenth (11%) for the entire sample of white home owners.

This widely held belief among white home owners, that property values are adversely affected by the entrance of Negroes into a white neighborhood, is related to their basic attitudes toward Negroes. Among white home owners in Newark, the proportions who hold the opinion that property values drop when Negroes move into a white area increases significantly between those who have an accepting attitude toward Negroes as neighbors (say they find little or nothing to dislike about them in that role) and those who are partially accepting (like some things and dislike others), and between this latter group and those who are completely rejecting of Negroes as neighbors. Among the most accepting, fifty-nine per cent think Negro entry into a white area causes values to drop. This rises to seventy-four per cent among those who partially accept Negroes as neighbors, and to eighty-five per cent among the most rejecting group.

The same kind of result is found when comparing persons who do not agree with any of the four suggested acts of discrimination against Negroes and those who agree with any one of them. Between eighty-one and eighty-four per cent of those who believe that Negroes should be kept from increased job opportunities, moving into white neighborhoods,

obtaining more political power, or holding high political office, say that the entrance of Negroes into a previously all-white area automatically causes a decrease in property values. The comparable figure for those white home owners who are accepting of none of these discriminatory practices is fifty-six per cent.

While the above figures show that belief that the movement of Negroes into a white neighborhood depresses real estate values is less often found among persons with more liberal attitudes, they also show that sizeable proportions (more than half) of even the most liberal-minded do consider a drop in property values as an automatic concomitant of such changes in residential patterns.

One-fourth (25%) of the white home owners who stated that property values went down when Negroes moved into an area report that Negroes do not take care of their property, and another four per cent speak of the overcrowding of property by Negroes. Nearly a fifth (17%) base their opinion on a behavior pattern which is certainly known to occur in some instances, namely, that when Negroes begin to move into a white neighborhood some of the white residents panic and sell out fast, and cheaply, thereby suffering a financial loss. One in eight (13%) say their opinion stems from their belief that whites will not buy when Negroes move in. Thus, their reasoning seems to be that in order to sell their property to other whites they would have to sell at a loss. A fourth (25%) of those holding the opinion were unable to verbalize any reason to support their contention.



The belief that entry of Negroes, as home owners, into a white neighborhood causes property values to decline, if held widely enough, can easily turn into a "self-fulfilling prophecy." In Newark this belief is very widely held. As already shown, even the people with the most liberal sentiments in the city, those who reject all ideas of discriminating against Negroes in any of the several areas of life asked about (including residential segregation), and those who have no feelings against Negroes as neighbors, in the majority of cases believe that property values do decline when Negroes buy homes in a white area. This means that when Negroes enter an area, white homeowners will in all probability act in a manner consistent with the belief that property values must decline, and consequently bring about that decline. Even in Clinton Hill, where the Neighborhood Council has been active, the most that can be said is that most white homeowners still say that Negro entry into the home owning market depresses values, though the idea is somewhat less widely held than in the rest of the city.

If the statement quoted at the beginning of this section - that real estate brokers, mortgage lenders, and property appraisers hold the belief, almost as an article of faith, that entry of non-whites in a neighborhood causes property values to fall - is true of Newark's real estate field, and since it is true that Newark's individual white home owners subscribe to this belief, then clearly a situation prevails which is not an easy one to alleviate.

Negro home owners were of a somewhat different opinion about changes in property values when members of their race buy homes in an otherwise white neighborhood. Among this group, an undetermined proportion of whom have, in all likelihood, personally encountered the problem of buying a home in a white neighborhood, one in ten (11%) believe that property values increase when this occurs, while a third (33%) are in agreement with the majority of the whites who feel that values decline. Another third (35%) do not believe that such initial shifts in the racial composition of a neighborhood cause changes in the value of property.

The Negro home owners who said that property values decline when Negroes move into a white neighborhood are as much at a loss to substantiate their belief as are their white counterparts. While the majority (65%) could not come up with any reason for holding this opinion, one in five placed the onus for the decline squarely on the whites, with most of them (10%) citing general discrimination against Negroes, and the rest (2%) mentioning false accusations regarding Negro behavior as the cause of the property value decline. Somewhat more surprising is the fact that among the Negro home owners who believe that their entry into a neighborhood causes property values to drop, a minority blame their own race - ten per cent say that Negroes do not make proper repairs, while a few more say the same thing, more or less, but add that this happens because they cannot afford to maintain their property. (The actual percentages are based on a fairly small sample, and should not be interpreted as having a literal exactness.)

Home Owners' Assessments of Recent Changes in Value of Their Property and the Relationship of Such Change to Integration in Housing

In addition to general questions on the relationship between race and property values, white home owners were asked more specifically about trends in the value of their own property, so that it might be learned how many of those who thought that their own property was declining in value attributed this to the movement of Negroes into the neighborhood. Negro home owners were asked the same question on changes in the value of their property.

Nearly half (47%) of the white home owners are aware of no recent changes in the value of their property; the remainder are about equally divided between thinking the value to be increasing (21%) and decreasing (23%). On the other hand, nearly half (45%) of the Negro home owners feel their homes have been increasing in value, and a little more than a third (37%) say there has been no change.

Table 31

Assessment by white and Negro home owners  
of recent changes in value of their property

<u>Value of own property has been:</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
Increasing	21%	45%
Decreasing	23	11
Staying about the same	47	37
No answer	9	7
Total	100%	100%
Base <sup>(1)</sup>	(1,652)	(474)

(1) Asked only of respondents who own their homes.

Among the twenty-three per cent of the whites who feel that their property is diminishing in value, reasons which include some specific mention of Negroes entering their neighborhoods are the most frequently voiced; more than four out of ten (44%) consider this a cause. Sixteen per cent also talk of "foreigners," or "Puerto Ricans," though there is some overlap here, in that some of those who speak of Negroes also speak of the other outsiders who are moving in. It is safe to assume, however, that at least half of the whites who think their property is declining in value believe the entry of Negroes (and secondarily other groups) to be a causative factor.

The next largest group, one-fifth (20%) of those who say their property is falling off in value, talk in terms of the neighborhood getting old and deteriorating, and do not cite the entrance of any group into the area as a causative factor.

People who completely rejected Negroes as neighbors, were more likely than others to cite the movement of Negroes into the neighborhood as having brought about a decline in property values.

#### Beliefs About the Effect of Negro Movement Into White Neighborhoods on Prices Paid for Property

Both white and Negro home owners were asked for their opinions regarding the prices Negroes have to pay for homes when they first start moving into white neighborhoods, compared with the amounts whites have to pay.

Somewhere close to three-fifths of both groups of respondents (whites 54%, Negroes 60%) believe that Negroes have to pay more for houses than do whites. As is to be expected, more whites (22%) were unable to answer this question than was the case among the Negroes (11%).

Table 32

Comparisons, made by white and Negro home owners,  
of the amounts Negroes and whites have to pay for homes  
in white neighborhoods

<u>When Negroes buy homes in white neighborhoods they have to pay.</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Negroes</u>
More than whites	54%	60%
Less than whites	2	*
No difference	22	29
No answer	22	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%
Base <sup>(1)</sup>	(1,652)	(474)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

(1) Asked only of respondents who own their homes.

In discussing the reasons that Negroes pay more, both Negro and white home owners show an awareness of the problems involved, though different people expressed the situation in different ways. The largest proportion of whites (31% of those who think Negroes pay more) state simply that the only way the Negroes can move into predominantly white areas is to pay more money. The largest group of Negro home owners (32% of those who say Negroes pay more) give essentially the same

reason but with a different emphasis; they say that white owners raise the prices to keep Negroes out of a neighborhood. The other reasons given by both races are variations on this general theme. In sum, both state, either implicitly or explicitly, that the first Negroes who move into a white neighborhood must pay a premium price in order to break the barriers.

#### White Attitudes Toward Restrictive Covenants

All white respondents (home owners and those who rent their homes) were asked whether they felt that landlords and property owners should be allowed to get together in their neighborhood and agree not to rent apartments or sell houses to certain minority groups. This is a much more specifically worded proposition than the one cited earlier in this report - when simple agreement or disagreement with the statement that Negroes, or Puerto Ricans, should be prevented from moving into white neighborhoods was called for - in that it invites people to take a stand on a particular mechanism for enforcing neighborhood segregation.

The more specific proposition, with its description of the restrictive covenant process, was less acceptable than the general principle about keeping Negroes out, but nevertheless, a solid majority (55%) of Newark's white heads of households would accord landlords and property owners the right to band together against minority groups. (This is in comparison with the sixty-four per cent who were in agreement with the general principle of keeping Negroes out of white neighborhoods.)

It is in neighborhoods which are largely white at present, and where the most well-to-do people live that the sentiment in favor of restrictive covenants is at its strongest - Forest Hill/Silver Lake, Vailsburg, and Roseville. At the other extreme, the whites in the Central Ward and Central Business/South Broad Street neighborhoods, where a large proportion of the population is Negro and where the income levels are low, are less likely to favor restrictive covenants. Clinton Hill provides an unusual example of a neighborhood where, despite the rapid entry of Negroes in recent years, well under the city average vote for such discriminatory rights for landlords and property owners. (Forty-four per cent do so.)

With one exception, none of the population groups analyzed in the study contain a majority who oppose restrictive covenants. The exception is found among the liberal-minded group who are in opposition to all four of the discriminatory practices asked about. There are certain distinctions that can be made between some of the groups, however. The college-educated are less in favor of restrictive covenants than are others; Jews are less in favor of them than either Catholics or Protestants; and people of Italian, Irish or Russian origin are less in favor than those of Irish descent.

When the whites of Newark as a whole talk about keeping minority groups out by means of restrictive covenants, for all intents and purposes they are talking about Negroes and Puerto Ricans, with the emphasis on the former. No other specific group is singled out by as much as one per cent of those people in favor of such restrictions.

However, in Forest Hill/Silver Lake and in North Newark, about two or three per cent of the people who favor restrictive covenants feel they should be applied to Jews.

Negro Perceptions of Neighborhood Segregation in Newark and Its Environs

Slightly more than half (54%) of the Negro respondents say that members of their race would not be free to live where they wanted in Newark or its suburbs, even if they had the money to do so. An additional third (32%) say that free choice of residential areas is open to Negroes who can afford them.

Most of those who say that Negroes are restricted in their choice of neighborhood do not name specific places, but instead say that they cannot live in any white neighborhoods, or that they can't name any neighborhoods in particular, and so forth. However, a good many (45%) did name one or more of Newark's neighborhoods or its suburbs.<sup>1/</sup> Weequahic is cited most often, among Newark's neighborhoods, possibly because it is in the direction of movement of Newark's Negroes, and Forest Hill and Vailsburg are also frequently named. Among the suburbs those coming in for most mention are West Orange, South Orange, Short Hills, Irvington, and Hillside. (Each was mentioned by at least 10 persons.)

As is to be expected, when discussing the reasons for Negroes not being able to live where they want, most people talk in general terms

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<sup>1/</sup>See list in Appendix Table 218.



about not being wanted in white neighborhoods, or about not being able to buy. Perhaps more interesting are comments made by smaller numbers: eight per cent of the Negroes who say they cannot live any place they want make specific reference to restrictive covenants; three per cent more refer to violence or force when Negroes enter a white area.

Negro Perceptions of Discrimination in Rents Charged "their Race

The majority (73%) of Negroes feel that members of their race have to pay more for the same kind of apartment than do white renters; only twenty per cent say that rent and race are unrelated matters. (The reader is referred to Volume I of this report, where in the section on housing, pp. 34-36, plus the appended tables, evidence was presented to show that this might indeed be the case, if not throughout Newark, at least in certain neighborhoods.)

Most of the Negroes who believe they pay premium rents talk in very general terms of the reasons for the situation. However, in one way or another, it is clear that they are talking about discrimination by whites, and that they place the blame directly on the white property owners. It is interesting to note that three per cent of the Negroes said spontaneously, without any special questioning on the matter, that Negro landlords themselves did this to other Negroes.



SUMMARY

White property owners, by and large, believe that Negro entry into white residential neighborhoods causes property values to decline. More than a quarter of those who hold this belief say this happens because in some way Negroes allow the property to deteriorate. There is a close relationship between attitudes toward Negroes and belief in the phenomenon of declining property values; the more illiberal the whites are the more likely they are to cite declining property values as a concomitant of Negro movement into a neighborhood.

About half the white homeowners who think their own property is declining in value see a connection between this and the entry of Negroes into the vicinity.

A majority of white and Negro home owners state that Negroes must pay more for their property when they first move into a white neighborhood. Both groups say, in one way or another, that in order to break the neighborhood barriers, such payment of premium prices is necessary.

The right of landlords and property owners to get together and form restrictive covenants is agreed to by over half the whites in Newark. On the other side of the picture, over half the Negroes state that they are restricted as to where they can live in Newark or its suburbs. In addition, about three-quarters of the Negroes in Newark feel that their race is made to pay higher rentals than are whites for the same kind of living accommodations.

Table 193

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE EFFECT ON PROPERTY VALUES WHEN  
NEGROES BUY HOMES IN PREDOMINANTLY WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Property Values:</u>	<u>Total</u>	Forest	<u>North</u>	Central	Central	<u>Ironbound</u>	Weequahic/	Clinton	<u>Willsburg</u>	West	<u>Roseville</u>
		Hill/ Silver Lake		Ward	Business/ South Broad St.		Dayton St.	Hill		Ward	
Go up	2%	1%	1%	(3)	(-)	-	1%	4%	3%	-	2%
Go down	75	93	79	(22)	(17)	76%	78	66	74	65%	60
Do not change	11	5	8	(2)	(1)	12	12	20	4	23	16
No answer	12	1	11	(13)	(3)	12	9	10	19	12	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(139)	(144)	(40)	(21)	(223)	(308)	(119)	(303)	(187)	(160)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners. In some neighborhoods the bases for percentaging are too small, and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 194

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE EFFECT ON  
PROPERTY VALUES WHEN NEGROES BUY HOMES IN PREDOMINANTLY WHITE  
NEIGHBORHOODS, BY ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

<u>Property Values:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
Go up	27	37	27	17
Go down	75	59	74	85
Do not change	11	23	11	5
No answer	12	15	13	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(429)	(468)	(687)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners.

Table 195

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE EFFECT ON PROPERTY VALUES  
WHEN NEGROES BUY HOMES IN PREDOMINANTLY WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS, BY  
AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

<u>Property Values:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
Go up	2%	-	1%	1%	1%	4%
Go down	75	81%	82	82	84	56
Do not change	11	10	7	8	6	20
No answer	12	9	10	9	9	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(388)	(1,125)	(622)	(560)	(468)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners.

Table 196

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR BELIEVING  
THAT PROPERTY VALUES DECREASE WHEN NEGROES  
BUY HOMES IN A PREDOMINANTLY WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Reasons Property Values Decrease</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Negroes don't take care of their property	25%
Negroes come in and whites move out fast, selling cheaper	17
Whites will not buy when Negroes move in	13
White people don't like it when Negroes move in	9
Negroes are undesirable neighbors	6
Just public opinion; white people feel that once Negroes get in that's the end	4
Negroes overcrowd the property	4
Other reasons for decreases in property values	2
Don't know	5
No answer	25
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(652)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of white home owners who say that property values decrease when Negroes move into a white neighborhood.

Table 197

OPINIONS OF WHITE HOME OWNERS AS TO WHETHER THE VALUE OF  
THEIR PROPERTY HAS BEEN CHANGING, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Value of Property Has Been:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Forest Hill/ Silver Lake</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>Vailsburg</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Increasing	21%	11%	22%	36%	10%	11%	26%	35%	22%
Decreasing	23	25	19	11	33	43	11	18	18
Staying about the same	47	58	51	43	46	38	54	37	49
No answer	9	6	8	10	11	8	9	10	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(139)	(144)	(223)	(308)	(119)	(303)	(187)	(163)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners.



Table 198

OPINION OF WHITE HOME OWNERS AS TO WHETHER THE VALUE OF  
THEIR PROPERTY HAS BEEN CHANGING, BY EDUCATION

Value of Property Has Been:	Total	Education				
		None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Increasing	21%	26%	23%	25%	15%	14%
Decreasing	23	20	21	26	19	36
Staying about the same	47	43	46	38	60	42
No answer	9	11	10	11	6	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(352)	(391)	(303)	(332)	(162)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners.

Table 199

OPINIONS OF WHITE HOME OWNERS AS TO WHETHER THE VALUE  
OF THEIR PROPERTY HAS BEEN CHANGING, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

<u>Value of Property Has Been:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Religious Background</u>		
		<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
Increasing	21%	26%	16%	11%
Decreasing	23	18	28	38
Staying about the same	47	46	51	41
No answer	9	10	5	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(1,083)	(243)	(291)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners.

Table 200

OPINIONS OF WHITE HOME OWNERS AS TO WHETHER THE  
VALUE OF THEIR PROPERTY HAS BEEN CHANGING, BY  
ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

<u>Value of Property Has Been:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors</u>		
		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Partial Acceptance</u>	<u>Rejection</u>
Increasing	21%	10%	22%	23%
Decreasing	23	20	26	22
Staying about the same	47	50	45	46
No answer	9	12	7	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(429)	(468)	(687)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners.

Table 201

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR THEIR BELIEF  
THAT THE VALUE OF THEIR PROPERTY HAS BEEN DECREASING,  
BY ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGROES/PUERTO RICANS AS NEIGHBORS

Reasons	Total	Attitude Toward Negroes/ Puerto Ricans as Neighbors		
		Acceptance	Partial Acceptance	Rejection
Negroes, all mentions of Negroes,	44%	(32)	41%	53%
Neighborhood getting old, deteriorating	20	(22)	31	9
Influx of all other groups - foreigners, Puerto Ricans, etc.	16	(10)	20	17
Industrialization, commer- cialization of neighborhood	13	(15)	5	15
Current economic conditions (high taxes, inflation, etc.)	8	(9)	10	5
Lack of interest in keeping up neighborhood	5	(1)	7	7
Dwelling units being cheapered, conversion of single dwelling units to multiple; overcrowding, etc.	5	(3)	5	5
Leaving city	4	(3)	1	7
Municipal neglect - bad lighting, broken pavements, etc.	3	(3)	4	1
All other reasons	1	-	2	-
Don't know, no answer	6	(7)	2	8
Total**	100%		100%	100%
Base***	(373)	(86)	(122)	(150)

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white home owners who say that the value of their property is decreasing. The base for those whose attitude is "acceptance" is too small for percentaging and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 202

OPINIONS OF WHITE RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE AMOUNT NEGROES HAVE TO PAY  
WHEN THEY FIRST BUY HOMES IN A WHITE AREA, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Negroes Have to Pay:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Forest Hill/ Silver Lake</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>Vailsburg</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
More than whites	54%	53%	57%	(19)	(14)	43%	60%	60%	45%	51%	55%
Less than whites	2	3	6	(-)	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
No difference	22	32	14	(7)	(2)	22	18	10	22	32	24
No answer	22	12	23	(14)	(5)	27	15	29	33	16	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base**	(1,652)	(139)	(144)	(40)	(21)	(223)	(306)	(119)	(303)	(187)	(163)

\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who are home owners. In some neighborhoods the bases for percentaging are too small, and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 203

REASONS GIVEN BY WHITE RESPONDENTS FOR THEIR BELIEF  
THAT WHEN NEGROES FIRST BUY HOMES IN A WHITE  
NEIGHBORHOOD THEY HAVE TO PAY MORE THAN WHITES

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
So they can get into white neighborhoods	31%
First ones pay more, then prices drop	14
Whites can get premium price from Negroes; they have to offer more to induce whites to sell	13
They ruin neighborhood; they are not wanted	8
So that they can break the barrier (mention of action by Negro groups, NAACP, etc.)	1
Disprove of Negroes moving into white areas (unspecified)	1
Criticism of whites for profiteering and for practicing discrimination	2
All other reasons	1
Non-specific answer	7
Don't know	13
No answer	16
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(511)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white home owners who say that Negroes have to pay more for their homes when they first buy home in a neighborhood that is mostly white.

Table 204

EXTENT OF ACCEPTANCE BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF RESTRICTIVE  
COVENANT AGREEMENTS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Landlords and Property Owners Should be Allowed to Enter Into Agreements Not to Sell or Rent to Minority Groups		Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Newark	Central Hart	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Dayton St.	Clinton Hill	Vailsbury	West Ward	Roseville
	Total										
Yes	55%	63%	53%	41%	40%	57%	59%	44%	66%	47%	66%
No	34	29	38	49	44	28	30	46	24	44	22
No answer	11	8	9	10	16	15	11	10	10	9	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(394)	(666)	(207)	(131)	(725)	(891)	(464)	(728)	(842)	(469)

Table 205

EXTENT OF ACCEPTANCE BY WHITE RESPONDENTS  
OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANT AGREEMENTS, BY EDUCATION

Landlords and Property Owners Should be Allowed to Enter Into Agreements Not to Sell or Rent to Minority Groups	Education					
	Total	None or Some Grade School	Completed Grade School	Some High School	Completed High School	College
Yes	55%	50%	60%	58%	60%	46%
No	34	37	31	35	31	42
No answer	11	13	9	7	9	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(932)	(1,173)	(1,161)	(1,320)	(564)



TABLE 206

EXTENT OF ACCEPTANCE BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF  
RESTRICTIVE COVENANT AGREEMENTS, BY RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

Landlords and Property Owners Should be Allowed to Enter Into Agreements Not to Sell or Rent to Minority Groups	Total	Religious Background		
		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish
Yes	55%	59%	56%	43%
No	34	32	35	45
No answer	11	9	9	12
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(3,588)	(883)	(847)

Table 207

EXTENT OF ACCEPTANCE BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF  
RESTRICTIVE COVENANT AGREEMENTS, BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Landlords and Property Owners Should be Allowed to Enter Into Agreements Not to Sell or Rent to Minority Groups	Total	Ethnic Background			
		Irish	Italian	Polish	Russian
Yes	55%	70%	59%	51%	52%
No	34	27	31	37	36
No answer	11	3	10	12	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(184)	(1,397)	(459)	(414)

Table 208

EXTENT OF ACCEPTANCE BY WHITE RESPONDENTS OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANT AGREEMENTS,  
BY AGREEMENT WITH FOUR SUGGESTED ACTS INVOLVING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

Landlords and Property Owners Should be Allowed to Enter Into Agreements Not to Sell or Rent to Minority Groups	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negroes Should be Kept From:</u>				<u>Agree With None of These</u>
		<u>Increased Job Opportunities</u>	<u>Moving Into White Neighborhoods</u>	<u>Obtaining More Political Power</u>	<u>Holding High Political Offices</u>	
Yes	55%	77%	74%	79%	79%	20%
No	34	19	20	16	16	59
No answer	11	4	6	5	5	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	(5,517)	(1,405)	(3,552)	(2,090)	(1,852)	(1,689)

Table 209

GROUPS AGAINST WHOM WHITE RESPONDENTS FEEL RESTRICTIVE  
COVENANTS MAY BE DIRECTED, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Groups	Total	Forest Hill/ Silver Lake	North Central Newark Ward	Central Business/ South Broad St.	Ironbound	Weequahic/ Clinton St.	Hill	Vailsburg	West Ward	Roseville	
Negroes and Puerto Ricans	62%	43%	67%	(54)	(35)	76%	62%	69%	55%	61%	55%
Negroes	20	34	23	(13)	(12)	11	14	17	21	23	25
Any group they might want to keep out	9	7	3	(12)	(-)	3	18	7	19	3	6
Puerto Ricans	3	4	1	(2)	(3)	4	2	2	2	1	9
Any group that is different	2	4	3	(-)	(2)	1	-	1	3	6	1
Jews	*	3	2	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
All others	1	2	*	(-)	(1)	1	1	-	*	2	1
Don't know	*	-	1	(-)	(-)	-	1	2	-	1	-
No answer	3	6	2	(5)	(2)	5	3	2	2	5	4
Total**	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base***	(3,059)	(247)	(355)	(86)	(52)	(412)	(522)	(206)	(480)	(391)	(308)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Totals add to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those white respondents who say that landlords and property owners should be allowed to enter into agreements not to sell or rent to minority groups. In some neighborhoods the bases for percentaging are too small, and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 210

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS REGARDING  
THE EFFECT ON PROPERTY VALUES WHEN NEGROES  
BUY HOMES IN PREFOMINANTLY WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

<u>Property Values:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Go up	11%
Go down	33
Do not change	35
Don't know	5
No answer	16
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(474)

\*\*Asked only of Negro home owners.

Table 211

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS FOR BELIEVING  
 THAT PROPERTY VALUES DECREASE WHEN NEGROES  
 BUY HOMES IN A PREJUDICIALLY WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Reasons Property Values Decrease</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
General discrimination against Negroes	13%
Negroes do not make proper repairs	10
Property usually worth less than Negroes had to pay	3
Negroes cannot afford to maintain property	2
False accusation against Negroes as to their having low morals, bad habits	2
Don't know	8
No answer	57
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(156)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro home owners who say  
 that the value of property decreases when Negroes  
 buy homes in a white neighborhood.

Table 212

OPINIONS OF NEGRO HOME OWNERS AS TO WHETHER  
THE VALUE OF THEIR PROPERTY HAS BEEN CHANGING

<u>Value of Property Has Been:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Increasing	45%
Decreasing	11
Staying about the same	37
No answer	7
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(474)

\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who are  
home owners.

Table 213

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS REGARDING  
THE AMOUNT NEGROES HAVE TO PAY WHEN  
THEY FIRST BUY HOMES IN A WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Negroes Have to Pay:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
More than whites	60%
Less than whites	*
No difference	29
No answer	11
	<hr/>
Total	100%
Base**	(474)

\*Less than 0.5 per cent.

\*\*Asked only of Negro home owners.



Table 214

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS FOR THEIR BELIEF  
 THAT WHEN NEGROES FIRST BUY HOMES IN A WHITE  
 NEIGHBORHOOD THEY HAVE TO PAY MORE THAN WHITES

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
White owners raise the prices to keep Negroes out of a neighborhood	32%
Discrimination - unspecified	19
Negroes need the housing and cannot get it unless they pay more	14
Speculators, white owners, real estate dealers take advantage of Negroes	12
Negroes are naive in money matters	3
All other	4
Don't know	4
No answer	15
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(474)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro home owners who say that Negroes have to pay more for their homes when they first buy homes in a neighborhood which is mostly white

Table 215

OPINIONS OF NEGRO RESPONDENTS AS TO WHETHER A NEGRO CAN LIVE  
WHEREVER HE WANTS IN NEWARK OR ITS SUBURBS, BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>A Negro:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Newark</u>	<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>Central Business/ South Broad St.</u>	<u>Ironbound</u>	<u>Weequahic/ Dayton St.</u>	<u>Clinton Hill</u>	<u>West Ward</u>	<u>Roseville</u>
Can live wherever he wants	32%	42%	33%	36%	25%	30%	35%	23%	(39)
Cannot live wherever he wants	54	41	57	45	63	52	55	55	(28)
No answer	14	17	10	19	12	18	10	22	(8)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Base**	(2,595)	(160)	(996)	(242)	(144)	(132)	(320)	(538)	(75)

\*\*In Roseville the base for percentaging is too small, and only the number of cases in each category is shown.

Table 216

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS  
FOR THEIR BELIEF THAT A NEGRO CANNOT  
LIVE WHEREVER HE WANTS IN NEWARK OR ITS SUBURBS

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
References to Negroes not being wanted in white neighborhoods	51%
References to a Negroes not being able to buy or rent everywhere	23
References to restrictive covenants	8
References to newspaper ads specifying buyers must be white	4
Reference to violence or force when a Negro moves into white neighborhood	3
References to notions, ideas of whites in regard to Negroes buying or renting	3
References to Negroes themselves being the reason they can't live anywhere	1
All other reasons	1
Don't know	5
No answer	3
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(1,391)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that a Negro cannot live anywhere he wants in Newark or its suburbs.

Table 217

PLACES WHERE NEGRO RESPONDENTS BELIEVE  
A NEGRO CANNOT LIVE

<u>Places Where Negroes Cannot Live</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Specific Newark or suburban areas	45%
Any white neighborhoods	24
Suburbs, suburban areas (unspecified)	9
Better, more exclusive sections	7
New housing developments	1
All other places	2
Don't know	16
No answer	4
	<hr/>
Total**	100%
Base***	(732)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that a Negro cannot live wherever he wants in Newark or its suburbs.

Table 218

LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED BY FIVE OR MORE NEGRO  
RESPONDENTS AS AREAS FROM WHICH MEMBERS OF THEIR  
RACE ARE RESTRICTED FROM RENTING OR BUYING HOMES

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Mentions</u>
<u>Newark Neighborhood</u>	
Weequahic	25
Forest Hill	21
Vailsburg	15
North Newark	10
Clinton Hill	6
Roseville	5
Silver Lake	5
<u>Newark Suburb</u>	
West Orange	19
South Orange	18
Maplewood	17
Forest Hill	14
Irvington	12
Hillside	10
East Orange	7
Glen Ridge	5

Table 219

COMPARISONS BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS OF RENTS PAID  
BY NEGROES AND WHITES FOR SAME KIND OF APARTMENT

<u>For Same Kind of Apartment:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Negroes have to pay more	73%
Negroes have to pay less	1
Rent paid has nothing to do with race	19
No answer	<u>7</u>
Total	100%
Base	(2,595)

Table 220

REASONS GIVEN BY NEGRO RESPONDENTS FOR THEIR BELIEF  
 THAT NEGROES PAY MORE RENT THAN WHITES  
 FOR THE SAME KIND OF APARTMENTS

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Landlords take advantage of Negroes	16%
Not enough housing available	10
Rents are raised to keep Negroes out of houses and neighborhoods	6
People feel Negroes don't keep up property	5
Negro landlords do this to other Negroes	3
Negroes don't own enough property; at mercy of whites who own property	3
Landlords furnish apartments and raise the rents; they make Negroes pay on a weekly basis	1
All other reasons	1
General, unspecified reasons	34
Don't know	13
No answer	12
Total**	100%
Base***	(1,906)

\*\*Total adds to more than 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

\*\*\*Asked only of those Negro respondents who say that Negroes generally pay more rent than whites pay for the same kind of apartment.